PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,329.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-39 P.M. 1908.				
8th Feb.	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5234	.....	.....
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
29th "	ARCADIA	6624	.....	.....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA ...	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9821
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	7600
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA.....	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9805
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

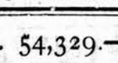
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. 1908.
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	6,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fare.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon ..	27th Mar 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ..	.....	11th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato ...	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Yamawaki	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori ..	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands ..	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon ...	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriawa ..	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A Mocker ..	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler..	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato ..	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ..	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda ...	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori ...	23rd June	8th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands ..	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon ...	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Iriawa ...	27nd July	5th Aug.,
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ...	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.,	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawari Buildings, Horoby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 6th Feb.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 7th Feb	7 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,309 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Feb., calling at Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th Feb., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR ADEN AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, sailing on or about 12th February calling at Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "MAZAGON" 4,997 tons, sailing on or about 15th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
5th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL FOR THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908.
BOHEMIA	4293	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4293	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5302	R. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5305	P. Cragliotto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Mersellies, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragli-tto	24th Feb. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	13th Feb. 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	29th " "
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	18th Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	26th " "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,370	11th April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,960	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osbrae R.N.R.	5,124	27th " "
CIROASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,300	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 615
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return tickets to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DR BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,364,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,500

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co. 42/48, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 6	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BOMBAY RACES.

PRISMATIC OR TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.

No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.
Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.

Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.

Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY, 1908.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS, THROUGH ROTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST,

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR AGENTS, STOREMEN AND DEALERS IN INDIA.

STOCK

LIPTONS TEA.

3 STANDARD BLENDS

YELLOW LABEL ... ... 1 Re. 2 As. per lb.
BLUE ,, ... 1 ,, ,, ,,
RED ,, ... 12 Annas ,, ,,

IN CONSTANT AND INCREASING DEMAND.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 33, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Sir SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
Sir J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
Sir FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq, (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DAIN, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BANKS.

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THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.

Terms moderate.

APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings' Hornby Road. Bombay

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1906, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
ROMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
Retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

VICAR COMMENDS CUTICURA

Which Brought Him Relief from Affection of Face and Forehead —Tried Several Other Remedies and Consulted Two Physicians.

IN MIDST OF BUSY LIFE SENDS LETTER OF PRAISE

DUNKIRK VICARAGE, FAVERSHAM,
July 10, 1907

"*Dear Sirs:*—I am very busily engaged in preparation for the reopening of our parish church which has delayed my reply to your recent letter. I may tell you that I have been vicar of this parish since January 1854, and am now in my eighty-fifth year. My ailment affected my face and forehead. It commenced five or six years ago and I had recourse to several remedies and consulted two physicians. After a while I happened to read an advertisement about Cuticura and determined to give it a trial. So I began with the Cuticura Soap, then purchased Cuticura Ointment, then added the Resolvent, for which I have substituted the Pills. Now I consider myself virtually cured and neither trouble doctor, nor myself, nor any one else about skin affections. I have much pleasure in recommending Cuticura Remedies. I use no other soap but Cuticura for my face and hands.

"Yours very truly, W. J. Springett."

ECZEMAS

And Other Itching, Torturing Humours Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment afford instant relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning, scaly, crusted humours, eczemas, rashes, inflammations, irritations, and chafings of infancy and childhood, permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy and permanent cure, in the majority of cases, when all other remedies fail.

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A Single Set often Cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Wood-Goods, and Tea, Jute, Pepper from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrival and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Suggestions, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single 1? Annas each. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed property partly in Bake House Lane and partly in Rampart Road, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas Knight and Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the surviving trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1908, at 5 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at partly in Bake House Lane, and partly in Rampart Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 866 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 34, New No. 4,875, Old Survey No. 1,392, and New Survey No. 9,498, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the said Bake House Lane, and partly by the property of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., on or towards the west by the property of Dadabhoy Bomanji Jeejeebhoy, on or towards the north by the property of Nowrojee and Manekji Wadia, and on or towards the south by Rampart Row, which said premises are Assessed by Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 1173, and Street Nos. 23-25 and 27, and are now in the occupation of the Western India Motor Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the trustees, at 79 Meadow-Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST.

SALE OF a Very Valuable Property at Esplanade Road, opposite to Watson's Hotel, known as the Temple Bar Building.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, Esqr., C. I. E., Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Nanabhoy Burjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1908, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 172, New No. 16,834, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 2/9484, and 9485, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Ruthurfield Street, on or towards the west and north by the property of Sir Sassoon J. David and on or towards the south by the said Forbes Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1196 (I), and Street Nos. 2-4-6, and are now in the occupation of the "Temple Bar Restaurant" and others as tenants.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the Trustees at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS for UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Only or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

SHORT-HAND WRITER and TYPIST WANTED ; must be competent in both. Write stating age, experience and salary required to—

PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
New Docks, BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TENTS, TENTS, TENTS.

LARGE and SMALL TENTS, double and single Poles, of various sizes, in good condition, for SALE or HIRE.

Apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, General Merchants,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY TRIMMINGS, LACES, INSERTIONS, etc., JUST OPENED at A. FREDOON & Co.

NEWEST STOCK ARRIVING EVERY MAIL.

A VISIT SOLICITED.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

MORTAR MILLS AND BRICK-MAKING MACHINERY BY SWINNEY BROTHERS LTD., MORPETH.

Can be obtained from
SOLE AGENTS :
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Full Particulars on application.

FOR SALE.

A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

A TEAKWOOD HANGING ALMIRAH, partly fitted with shelves, with plate glass large size Door, Rs. 70.

TEAKWOOD DINNER WAGGON, three shelves with railing, Rs. 20.

GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715 care of "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

PRATT'S

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Beme 1,899 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of Kerosine oil in bulk and candles.

THE Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall 2,139 tons, Captain J S Maria arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts Anderson and McCudden, 1 British officer, Rev James Weingoentner, Mr W R Miller, Mr B Simmonds, Miss Tickle, 4 Native Officers, Mrs Green, and daughter, 13 natives and 93 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana 2,123 tons, Captain G Symmers sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Ayuthea 694 tons, Captain R J Curtes, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Querimba 4,937 tons, Captain W Smith, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf ports, in a coast ports and Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Lisefield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing ..... Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith ..... R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
H M S Highflyer ..... Capt O S Hickley ..... R Navy
H M S Proserpine ..... Capt Jas ..... R Navy
R I M S Northbrook ..... Comdr McArthur ..... R I Marine
Amaya ..... Seymour ..... Sipton ..... 7-9 ..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—FEB. 5.

Argyll	2281 Robinson	Cory Bros
Buccania	25 5 Tibby	R A Wills
Bucentaur	2283 Large	K Nixon & Co
Beme	1899 Guy	Shaw Wallace & Co
Cowrie	3155 Strathon	W & A Graham & Co
Harlyn	2234 Bird	Bombay Co
Ipswich	515 Pelling	Shah S N Co
Kirklee	2375 Watson	W & A Graham & Co
Kenley	2429 Wilson	W & A Graham & Co
Kola	510 Cole	M M & Co
Kasara	504 Chappell	M M & Co
Malta	3206 Peters ..... N F	P & O S N Co
Mazagon	3276 Hodgson ..... Repairing	M M & Co
Madura	1373 Elson	M M and Co
Moshtafi	1110 Gose	B & P S N Co
Nadir	2041 Corckhill	T M & Co
Shah Nasir	2 59 Grant	Shah N N Co
Shah Nawaz	3523	Shah S N & Co
Shasa	936 Rothwell	M M & Co
Towbridge	2380 Prescott	W & A Grahant & Co
Warrior	2394 Tindale	Bombay Co
Wiston Hall	Meris	K Nixon & Co
Xima	146	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—FEB. 5

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton. Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
B Gollstan	2848 Blaubt	Port Said	8-2 E	Latham & Co
D&E Caspian	2317 Chapman	Calcutta	8-2 J M & C	
G Naderi	1168 Gray	Mauritius	10-2 R & P S N Co	
H Kaiser	1714 Holdt	Zbar	14-2 A Strandes	
K Takasaki Maru	4747 Mocker	Kobe	12 2 N Y Kaisha	
M Caledonia	3539 Tocqle	Aden	8-2 P & O Co	
N Barenfels	2166 Engelage	Hamburg	3-2 Glade & Co	
P Liebenfels	2857 Wittenburg	K'chi	7-2 Glade & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia	3250 Thomson	L'pool	12-2	W & A G & Co
5 Capri	3718 Pedone	Shanghai	17-2	P E S N Co
3 Imperator	3230 Mosca	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
9 Chyebassa	3991 Babb	Antwerp	15-2	M M & Co
19 Querimba	4937 Smith	N F		M M & Co
15 John Hardie	2816 McMillan	K'chi	7-2	F Muir & Co

Dock Gate.

Ismra	3363 Tucker	Calcutta	5-2	M M & Co
Marmora	5339 Weston	China	19-2	P & O Co

H W P D.

Indravati	513 Fakeera	Mangalore	7-2 Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, Jan 16
5	Wistow Hall s	Meris	Calcutta, Jan 24
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 3

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
5	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai, &c
	Ayuthea s	Curtis	Bangkok, &c
	Loodiana s	Symmers	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, Cole for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Querimba, Smith, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Shah Nasir, for Calcutta &c.
" Shah Nawaz, for Calcutta &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Macdougall left Liverpool on the morning of 4th February.
Clan Cameron arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 2nd February.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—50 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 31 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 105 bales wool N Gooculdas; 35 bales wool, G Gungadas; 200 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 30 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 2 bales silk kokron, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 cwt niger seed, and 200 cwt turmeric, J Lukhmidas; 87 cwt buffalo pickers, P Bhimji; 31 bales wool, H A Janmahomed; 138 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 52 bales wool, L Pudumsey; 41 bales wool, D Mooltanchand; 26 bales wool, Rampratab; 3,500 cwt oil seed cake, Glade and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—7 bales twist, Framji Petit Mill.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,000 cwt tilseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 104 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 115 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 1,385 cwt castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Bucrania s—6,100 tons manganese ore, R A Willis;

FOR PORT SAID.

Gulestan s—3,800 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Liebenfels s—564 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 245 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 12 bales twist, C Pitamber and Co; 5 bales twist, N Curreeji and Co; 15 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn; 29 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s—60 cwt bashewnuts and 85 cwt turmetic, R Jewandas, 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 210 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Liebenfels s—30 bales hemp P Bhimji, 20 bales twist, N Curseeji and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 880 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 770 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 203 cwt gum, P Jethabhoy; 500 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME

Imperator s—320 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Marmora s—93 bales twist, M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Takasaki Maru s—700 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—391 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Japan Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 1 bale skins, James and Co; 63 cwt gum A. H. Mowji and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—40 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOGI.

Takasaki Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda writes that :—" Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine, or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
135-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 5.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½	Percent. Consols ...	87 11/16	1/16	
3	do. Rentes ...	96 3/4		unchgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	102 7/8	5/8	
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	63 9/16		unchgd
*B	Silver in London ...	25 5/8	1/16	
	Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 3/4	1/16	
	Do. in New York ...	.....		unchgd
	Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 15		unchgd
	Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·48		1/4
	Do. do. do. New York.	.....	...	
	Discount Bank of England Rate.	4 p. c.	since 23rd	
	Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 1/2		unchgd
	Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/4		unchgd
	Do 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		unchgd
	Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1/8		unchgd
	Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 1/4		unchgd
	Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 1/2		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £150,000 for France.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
*Closing tone of silver—Very quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports	78,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·36+·06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 1/2 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·93	5·92	5·90	5·87
+03	+03	+03	+03
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·84	5·79	5·63	5·55	5·45
+02	+02	+02	unchgd	unchgd.

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 45,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... ... 54,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 2,000 "
" to Continent ... ... 1,000 "
Spot Cotton—11.65+20

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·10+11 } Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans, and to bull support and short covering.
Do. Do. May 11·12+16 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 7/8 ungd.
Futures—Month of Mar. 11 45+13
Do do May 11·35+17
Closing tone of futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—39 June-July —London—Nominal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85/0 ex-ship 57/—
Apl.-May—Antwerp—Done.
Brown Cawnpore—53/ April-May—Antwerp—Done
—Yesterday 52/ April-May—Havre—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3 1/4 Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs and rupees.	9,100	Aden	Marmora	C Khushal
1 case Sovs and half Sovs.	37,500	London	Oriental	Cox & Co
1 Bundle rupees.	2,100	Busreh	Kola	A M Mesr
4 Bundles rupees	5,800	Mahomerah	Do.	Sundry Importers

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [5TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady to-day at 1-3 7/8 T. T. and 1-3 29-32 for Demand Bank Bills. Credits were generally quoted at 1-4 1-8 3 months' sight but bills have been very scarce. At the close the tone of the market was firmer and in some quarters ready T. T. was obtainable at 1-3 29 32. Being Council Bill Day the Banks as usual close early. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 1/32d. to 1/16
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 6 months sight	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	168 1/8
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	138 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	140 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187 1/4

Government Paper.

There has been a steadier feeling in this market to-day probably supported by a belief in easier money in the near future. The market opened at 96 1-16 rdady and 96 5-16 for the settlement and gradually firmed to 96 5-16 ready and 96 1-2 for the account. At the close there were probably sellers at the lattar rates. The Calcutta market closed at 96 1-8 ready and 96 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96·5
1st Settlement	"	96 8

Bullion :—

The London Bar Silver Market on Tuesday closed 1-16 up at 25 5-8 for ready and 25 3-4 for delivery forward in two months. Locally the market has again been firm for ready bars, the opening quotation being 67 7-16 ex-duty and closing at 67 9-16. The market for forward has not been quite so steady and quotations close about 3-16 below the opening rates. Bar gold is also steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold		24	11	0
Australian Bar Gold		24	10	0
Bombay Bar Gold		24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns		15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready		67	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...		65	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...		65	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Prices opened at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 advance on yesterday's rates and the market ruled steady throughout the day. For forward delivery there has not been much enquiry, but Broach continues steady owing to the high prices ruling up-country.

A very fair business in ready cotton was done at Colaba, shippers being the chief buyers, though one or two lines were also taken by mills. Prices were steady.

The market closes steady as under :—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	278	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	270/71	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	230	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	221/2	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	219/20	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	206	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ..	201	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	205	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	"
Good Westerns ...	240	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	255	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 10,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·95	5·94	5·93	5·89	5·86
+02	+02	+03	+02	+02
J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N	
5·81	5·70	5·57	5·47	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firmer with a fair enquiry and business has been done at the following rates :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3	0 B. T.
Apl.-May	"	8 10	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The firmer advices from Home have strengthened the market and there is a good demand. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	9 10	6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ...	Rs.	10 4	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady, but there is only a small business passing. We quote :—

Sold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	59	0 0
Muggy	"	58	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	"	63	0 0

Poppyseed :—

Prices are advancing rapidly, but buyers are withdrawing at the high rates asked. We quote :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 11 7 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 34 4 0 Apl.-May. Rs. 35 4 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 5 0
Tone—Steadier.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 6 1 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,345	
India	604	
Indian Specie Bank	52 1/2	

Mills :—

David	405	
Manockji Petit	3,327½	March

Miscellaneous :—

Bidham Pile & Co.	127	
Colaba Land and Mill,,, ...	1,040	
Shivrajpur MiningSyndicate ...	43	

Railways :—

Tapti-Valley	430	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,079	bales
Wheat	612	cwt.
Linseed	904	"
Rapeseed	6,468	"
Gingellyseed	58	"
Poppyseed	621	"
Groundnuts	nil	"
Castorseed	6,097	"
Rice	2,394	"
Myrabollams	9,630	"
Cottonseed	39,125	"
Mowraseed	491	"
Gram	261	"
Jowar	857	"
Maize	nil	"

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Further Returns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

The following is a further Indian Gold Mines Return for last month :—

Mysore-West—24,96 tons of tailings cyanided yielded 297 ozs of gold.

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 6 6	£0 7 6
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 3	£0 2 0
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 12 9	£0 15 0
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 5 9	£0 7 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 2 6	£2 7 6
Ind. Mines Exp	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New	4s.	4s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£1 7 6	£1 13 6
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 0	£1 3 3
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 0	£0 13 0
Burma Oil (Ord)....	£1	£1	£8 16 0	£9 17 6
Sangli Mines Ld....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
Topnidoli	£1	18s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6

THERE is living at Bracon Ash, near Hethel, Norfolk, one of the three survivors of the Franklin Search Expedition, Henry Thomas, who was quartermaster on the Fox. Although now in his ninetieth year, he every morning walks a good mile before breakfast to fetch his can of milk.

DOMESTIC [illegible].

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SLANEY.—January 19, at Harda, C.P., the wife of W. G. Slaney, of a son.
DAVIDSON.—January 27, to the wife of J. T. Selbourne Davidson, P. W. I., Rae Bareli, and youngest daughter of C. S. Riley, Deputy Collector (retired), a daughter.
RADICE.—January 30, at Benares, the wife of H. H. Radice, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACKIE—HOYLE.—January 29, at Katlee, Meherpore, by the Rev. P. H. Shaul, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Neakes, Robert Douglas Mackie, Chong Tong T. E., Darjeeling, to Gwendolan Hoyle Hoyle daughter of the late Geo. W. Hoyle, Esq. Solicitor.
HERBERT—MCHINCH.—January 29, at the Station Church, Cumbellpore, Lieut Charles Hebert, R. F. A., eldest son of Edward J. Hebert Esq., Waveney Hill, Oulton, to Hazel Dora, daughter of the late Alexander McHinch, Esq., C. I. E., and of Mrs Laurence G. F. Gordon, Campbellpore.

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BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 2-5m., 2-32a. Low water, 8-19m., 8-13a.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company (in liquidation), 69 Apollo Street, 4-40 p.m.
Laying corner-stone of Parel Church Tower by Her Excellency Lady Clarke, 5 p.m.
Stree Bodhe Jubilee : lecture by Mr. J. J. Mody on Emancipation of Woman, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Lady Warrender's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 9th, First Quarter, 9h. 57·5m. a. m.; Feb. 17th, Full Moon, 2h. 35·4m. p. m.; Feb. 25th, Last Quarter, 8h. 54·3m. a. m.; Feb. 15th, in Apogee, 8h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, February 7.—P. & O. steamer "Oriental," with English Mails of the 24th ultimo, due to arrive at 8 a.m., Mrs. Bullock Workman's lecture on "A Trip on a Magic Carpet," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m., High water, 2-46m., 3-24a. Low water, 3-3m., 8-59a.
Saturday, February 8.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. B V. R. Camp at Santa Cruz closes. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 3-28m., 4-22a. Low water, 9-51m., 9-51a.
Sunday, February 9—5th Sunday after Epiphany. Bombay Hunt, Paria. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 4-11m., 5-32a. Low water, 10-45m., 10-55a.
Monday, February 10.—Bomb y Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. "Stree Bodhe" Jubilee, Addresses by Native Ladies, Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, 5 p m. Bombay Open Polo Tournament. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 36m. High water, 4-59m., 7-9a. Low water. 11-47m.
Tuesday, February 11.—Bombay Polo Tournament. Bombay Hunt, Iria. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Annual General Meeting, 9-15 p.m. Indian Specie Bank, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m., High water, 6-2m., 8-42a. Low water, 0-52m., 0-59a.
Wednesday, February 12.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Bombay Races, first day. Bombay Polo Tournament. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p.m. Masonic Ball, Town Hall. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 7-32m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-38m., 2-6a.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—The management announces a third change of programme for to-night, when seven new star turns are promised.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on Monday, terminated yesterday and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of January 1908 was 2,997, of which 772, were new admission, the daily average being 96: Parsees 364, Hindoos 1885, Mahomedans 457, Christians 291. 122 children were vaccinated.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.—The exhibition of this Cinematograph on the Maidan will be continued, as Government have sanctioned an extension of the period originally granted. The pavilion is still crowded at all the three sessions daily, and the exhibition is well worth a visit.

TRAMCAR COLLISION.—An Electric tramcar (No. 10) was proceeding towards Colaba on Tuesday when the driver, noticing a bullock cart about to cross the tram line, shouted out to the driver of the cart to pull up. The man did not heed and the tram driver applied all the brakes to stop his car but before it was brought to a standstill the car and cart collided and the off wheel of the cart was broken to pieces and the man in the cart was thrown off, but was not much injured.

DEAR FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that Government has been considering this question for their employes and in some offices an increase to the staff has been sanctioned. I trust the private firms will give this matter their favourable consideration. The middle class people are in a most critical position owing to the present high rates of grain and other food increased between August and January. The increase of rates is between 50 to 80 per cent.—Yours, etc.,

A CLERK.

SIX girls were locked by an office-boy in a fire proof and airtight room on the twelth floor of a Chicago skyscraper. The boy found he could not reopen the door, and the girls were almost suffocated when help arrived.

THE Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma on the Report on the administration of the Rangoon Municipality for the past year states that the general income of the Municipality, excluding items under the head of "extraordinary and debt," rose from Rs. 26 lakhs in 1906 to Rs.30 lakhs in the year under report, while the ordinary expenditure rose from Rs. 28 1/2 lakhs to Rs. 29 1/2 lakhs. The Municipality is in a much sounder position than in the previous year, when the ordinary expenditure exceeded the ordinary income by Rs. 2 1/2 lakhs. In many departments there is urgent need of improvement, expansion and reform. Sir Herbert White regrets that nothing effectual has been done in the course of the year to carry out the much needed reform and regulation of the milk supply. The conditions under which milch cattle are kept, and the arrangements for the storage, transport and sale of milk, are of a most insanitary description, and the whole system constitutes a serious menace to public health.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot ; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman presided yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

Reuben David, a Jew, was committed by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for the murder of his mother Sarabai on the 24th of April last by smashing her head with a heavy stone. The Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Lang defended the accused.

The following special Jurors were empanelled to try the case:—Mr. Harry Huggett (Foreman), Mr. Bhaskar Mahadeo Pandit, Mr. John Jack, Mr. Balakrishna R. Navalkar, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Mr Sadasiv N. Hathe; Mr. N. G. Hunt, Mr. Alfred Sidney-Smith, and Mr. A. J. L. Stewart.

In opening the case, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General said that since the murder, the accused was in the Lunatic Asylum from whence he was discharged on the 17th January. The prosecution had first to show that the accused was now in a fit state of mind to undergo his trial. Colonel John Barry, Presidency Surgeon, and Dr. N. G. Sha, Resident Surgeon of the Lunatic Asylum at Navapad were called as witnesses in the case and they deposed that the accused was in a fit state of mind to undergo his trial.

On the evidence so given, the Jury returned a verdict that the accused was in a fit state of mind to undergo his trial which was accordingly proceeded with. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General then dwelt on the merits of the case at length. He said that the accused was a carpenter by trade and lived with his mother, brother and sister at Nowroji Hill. On the 29th of April he become very violent and ungovernable, with the result that the inmates of the house had to bind him down to a bedstead. His sister and brother went out, but the mother remained in the room. In the afternoon the accused's sister heard the cries of her mother and she went up to the room and saw the door locked from inside. She then ran to the neighbours for assistance and with their help, the door was broken open and the accused was found striking his mother, who was lying on the floor. As soon as he saw people entering the room, he opened the other door and made good his escape and took refuge in a tea-shop, where he was arrested. Continuing, the Advocate-General said that medical evidence would show that the woman's head was smashed with some hard substance. It would also be in ev

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1908.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE, I. C. S., Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency, read a paper the other day at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, in the course of which he addressed some home truths to Indian agriculturalists. He gave them clearly to understand that the traditional lore of the ryot is no longer of any avail and that he must learn the methods of cultivation of crops, of which neither he nor his ancestors have had any experience, for the mistakes he makes are a powerful factor in preventing the full utilisation of the water placed at his disposal. As the man who has never handled a sovereign cannot administer with wisdom a sudden fortune, so the ryot, accustomed to scanty falls of rain, does not know what to do with the streams that permeate his land in copious abundance. He cannot understand that excess of water may be injurious. Over-irrigation exposes his wheat to attacks of rust, damages the quality of his sugar and the fibre of his cotton, and want of drainage renders his fields infertile from water-logging and the rise of alkali. The new department of Agriculture then has a wide scope for its energies. It is computed, according to Mr. Lawrence, that the produce of an acre of irrigated land is in many districts equivalent to the produce of three to four acres of dry-crop land, and the value of the crops grown under irrigation must be a large percentage of the total agricultural wealth of the country. The Government of India is committed to a programme of great magnitude in further irrigational expansion; tracts of country larger than the whole cultivated area of Egypt will shortly be traversed with a net-work of new canals; the success of these canals and the continuance of this policy will be greatly influenced by the skill and rapidity with which the cultivators adapt themselves to the new systems of agriculture required. In facilitating this change, as Mr. Lawrence holds, the Department of Agriculture can play a great part, and we agree with him that even if its other activities be dismissed as visionary and regard it solely as the handmaid of irrigation, it will justify its existence. Mr. Lawrence gave his hearers some remarkable details as to the extent of irrigation in this country and showed that of a total area annually cultivated in British India, of 226 million acres, over one-fifth part is irrigated from canals, wells or tanks; and of this area of some forty-five million acres, ten millions have been brought under irrigation from canals which have been constructed by the State within the last thirty years. Wherever it has been found possible to construct these canals, agricultural conditions have been revolutionised, millets, pulses and short-stapled cotton have given place to sugar-cane, wheat, rice, spices and oil-seeds—more remunerative produce.

In reviewing the economic progress of agriculture in India Mr Lawrence urged that the cotton problem was not so easy of solution as enthusiasts at home are inclined to imagine and the Government of India is not open to the reproach, sometimes levelled at them, of indifference to the cotton interest. A long course of disappointing features led by painful steps to the adoption of a sound policy of economic progress. It was, he said, at length realised that the first need of the country was facility of transport and the precision of organised agricultural enquiry based on the co-operation of the people. In the first half of the last century there was no co-ordination in the experiments made in different regions; it is true that success was attained with such products as tea, indigo and coffee, which offered a favourable field for European enterprise in suitable climatic conditions, but Government possessed no skilled agricultural advisers to investigate and advance the cultivation of the staple crops. Sometimes, as in the case of cotton, the measures adopted met with much active opposition from the people, who saw no advantage in growing the superior quality of lint. The cotton exports of those days were barely five per cent. of the total produce and the inferior fibre not only was suitable for the internal consumption of India, but commanded an equal price and was more secure in outturn. Whatever the reasons may have been, it was reported that in many places the native capitalists employed men to go out at night and root up the American seedlings in the experimental farms. Still "the strong arm of the English administration has, within the space of half a century, banished these horrors into the abyss of oblivion." By what means, Mr. Lawrence fully explained when he said that, at a cost of some £250 million sterling, over 80,000 miles of railway have been constructed, of which two-thirds are the property of the State; metalled roads cover 37,000 miles, and unmetalled roads some 140,000 miles, and the annual expenditure on their extension and upkeep approximates £3,000,000. In irrigation works, the capital expenditure up-to-date amounts to £30,000,000, and 43,000 miles of canals and distributaries irrigate an area of 16 million acres. Incidentally he observed that the State assets in the form of railways and canals represent three-fourths of the whole public debt of the country. The policy thus steadily pursued has transformed the agricultural economy of whole provinces.

Mr. Lawrence reviewed the establishment of the Department of Agriculture and the work it has undertaken. The arguments used in England against State action he showed to be inapplicable in India. The classes which possess wealth or land estates are divorced by sentiment and tradition from the pursuit of agriculture, and the State is face to face with a vast peasant tenantry who are debarred by their ignorance from any knowledge of agricultural developments outside their village, and by their poverty from risking the smallest loss in new experiments. Further, in a country where the land is nationalised and the State draws one-third of its revenues from the national rental, it is peculiarly incumbent on the State to discharge functions which in a different economy may be regarded as the sphere of the private landowner. In 1854 the Court of Directors stated the opinion that there was "no single advantage that could be afforded to the vast population of India that would equal the introduction of an improved system of agriculture." In 1870, the Government of Lord Mayo established a Department of Revenue and Agriculture in the belief that Indian agriculture was "susceptible of almost indefinite improvement." Financial pressure led to the abolition of the Department after nine years of existence, but was re established by Lord Ripon in 1866, with the object of "maintaining agricultural operations at the highest attainable standard of efficiency." In pursuance of the instructions then laid down, valuable work was done in the preliminary study of agricultural conditions, the collection of statistics, the organisation of a system of agricultural credit and, in several provinces, the investigation of the relations of landlord and tenant with a view to the protection of tenants against rack-renting; but it was not until 1902, when Lord Curzon applied himself to the problem, that a body of scientific workers was applied to the Department. That staff, as was pointed out, has necessarily been recruited from European scientists, for education in India has not hitherto included a knowledge of the sciences subsidiary to agriculture, such as agricultural chemistry and botany, mycology and entomology; but though the direction must remain for a considerable period of time in European hands, the discovery and application of improvements must depend on the co-operation of the natives of the soil and the first step to progress is recognised to be the establishment of colleges of agriculture in all the chief provinces.

THE INDO-RUSSIAN RAILWAY. A SPECIAL Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at St. Petersburg gives some details as to the idea of linking up the Indian and Russian railways, which was mooted when the signatures of the Anglo-Russian Convention were barely dry. Two routes are possible, one by connecting New Chaman with Kushk, but the Amir would probably stand in the way of this, apart from the difficulties of safe-guarding the line, while the other and most favoured is through Seistan. The length of rails to be laid down by this route would be eleven hundred and thirty miles, of which Russia would probably construct seven hundred and fifteen miles Although the Afghanistan line would be the shorter to construct, the Seistan line would make the journey to Europe shorter, the distance between Paris and Calcutta by it being about five thousand six hundred miles. The general opinion seems to be among the railway experts who have expressed views on the matter that Tedjend would be the starting-point for the connecting line on the Trans-Caspian Railway. Instead of taking the line from here to Meshed, as some theorists of to-day would do, Lessar proposed to connect Tedjend with Serakhs, avoiding Meshed altogether, and with it the high mountains which must otherwise be traversed at great expense. The towns that would be linked together if the Meshed route were selected are situated mostly in valleys walled in by mountains of from 5,000 to 6,000ft. high, which supply the inhabitants with water, but would occasion enormous expense to the railway builders for tunnel boring, rock-blasting, and other work of a like nature. This kind of labour would have to be undertaken on a large scale between Meshed and Nekh, in the district known to the natives as Kohistan, or the highlands. The frontier strip of Persia is relatively even, for the Persian mountain ranges show a tendency to fall off in height as they approach Afghanistan. That is why this district is better suited for a railway than any other one could choose. No doubt it has its own disadvantages. Thus water is lacking here and there. But the reason is not that there is none, but that the wells have been abandoned in consequence of the highway robberies in vogue, during four or five generations. Afghans and Turks, constituting the terror alike of residents and travellers, drove both away, after which the wells were neglected and forgotten. Already a change for the better has made itself felt. Life and property have become more secure; travellers more frequent, trade, especially the carrying trade, more brisk. Cotton, skins, dried fruits, and other produce pass over this once deserted district, in which hamlets, villages and towns, are again springing up. M. Lessar's scheme divides the work into four sections of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles each, of which one hundred and fifty would be in Russian territory, seven hundred and fifty in Persia and four hundred and eighteen in British territory. If the railway projected by Lessar be approved and carried out, the future traveller to Calcutta will start from London, pass through Calais, Berlin, Alexandrovo (on the Russian frontier), in twenty-eight hours. One hour might and would suffice for the Custom formalities at Alexandrovo, and he would then push on to Warsaw, Rostoff, and Baku, reaching the Caspian Sea at the latter city in sixty-three hours. A fast steamer would next carry him across the Caspian in twelve hours—or, allowing for loading and unloading, say, fifteen hours, and, landing at Krasnovodsk, he would take his seat in a train which would convey him via Askhabad and Tedjend to Nushki and Quetta. The entire journey from London to Calcutta would take perhaps twelve days at first, but no more than ten days later on. Those who fear or dislike a sea journey might travel direct from Warsaw, via Moscow and Orenburg, to Tedjend in about the same time. The prospect is an alluring one, for not only do expects predict a shorter journey but the fares are calculated to be possibly as low as £40 First Class, £ 22 Second Class and £ 15 Third Class. The time may yet come when there will be a daily English Mail.

FESTIVAL OF SPRING. TO-DAY, Thursday, is the important season festival of the Hindus known as *Vasant-panchmi*, because it marks the commencement of *Vasant* or Spring, It is the *panchmi* or fifth day of the light half of the Hindu month *Maha*. This year this festival comes later than usual on account of the intercalary month added to the Hindu year some months ago. Last year it fell on the 18th of January, and the year before, eleven days earlier still. It therefore does not really correspond to the beginning of the real season of spring, as the Hindus have their calendar based partly on the lunar reckoning. This mistake arising from the latter course is corrected by intercalating a month in about every three years. Thus the season festivals of the Hindus, though they do not quite correspond with the actual season beginnings, yet do not occur very far from it. This vernal feast of to-day corresponds pretty closely with the date fixed in the old Roman Calendar for the beginning of spring, which, as Ovid says in his *Fasti*, was the fifth of the Ides of February, which is the corresponding month to Maha of the Hindus. Vasant in Hindu mythology is supposed to be an intimate of Kam, the god of love, and both these are worshipped on this occasion. This is quite natural as the rational explanation of this month is that spring and love are intimately connected, as the season of spring is the most joyous time of the year when nature is just freed from the deadening effects of cold winter. Vishnu, whose mind-born son Kam is supposed to be, is also venerated to-day. People honour Vasant and Vishnu and Kam to-day by bringing the early blossoms of the mango tree, which appear just about this time of the year, daisies and other sweet-smelling flowers at their shrine. Thus, the season of spring is properly honoured by means of the flowers and fruits which this season brings with it. In some parts of India, Bengal especially, Saraswati and Lakhsmi, the original consorts of Vishnu, are specially worshipped on this day. Lakhsmi is the goddess of plenty and prosperity and has usually the designation of Shri, from which this festival is also called Shri Panchmi. Saraswati also comes partly under this designation and she is likewise worshipped, and with some this is a festival more in honour of the lattar than the former goddess. Saraswati was originally the wife of Vishnu as also was Gunga. But as she was somewhat of a shrew, Vishnu gave her over to Brahma whose consort she is generally known to be. Gunga was similarly transferred to Shiv, Vishnu resting content with Lakhsmi, thinking that one wife was enough for even a god like him to manage. Saraswati is the goddess of learning and she is therefore worshipped on this occasion by means of pens, ink, papers and books, which are specially reverenced to-day and have a holiday, that is they are not put to their daily use and have a rest to-day. If any one has an urgent occasion to write, he takes a piece of chalk or charcoal and writes on a board, but does not use pen or paper. The learned class in Bengal, the Pandits, who keep schools, set up an image of the goddess in their houses and all the people who patronize them during the year come with offerings to the goddess, which, of course, are received by these Pandits, and which form their perquisites, an important part of their income. A curious fact in connection with this festival is that women are not allowed to take any part in the worship of this goddess, though she is of their sex. The Bengalis have extended this festival into the following day when they take the image of Saraswati, which is generally made of clay, to the river and throw it into the water, much as pepole on our side do with the image of Ganesha on the last day of the Ganpati festival.

ON Monday next a revised Time-Table of the local and suburban trains between Colaba and Virar will be introduced on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

THE Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia," outward bound, passed Suez on 4th and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant.

IT is reported that raiders of as yet unknown identity visited Tirah-i-Bala on the Muttra road near Pajaggir in the North-West Frontier Province, on night of the 4th instant, and got off with seven hundred rupees worth of property. One raider was wounded.

IT is reported that a Railway Hospital Assistant at Sheikhwasil was run over and killed by the Nushki Down Mail on the 1st instant while driving a cow off the line near the station. He was struck by the cow-catcher, and the impact appears to have killed him, the entire train afterwards passing over him without any other injury to his body. A snow-plough was also attached to the engine.

THE wedding took place at Calcutta, on Tuesday the 4th instant, of Mr. R. M. W. Smyth of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., and Miss Nellie Cubitt, the youngest daughter of the late Colonel W. G. Cubitt of the 43rd Gurkhas.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th December last amounted to Rs. 5,169, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,259. The total earnings from 1st July to 14th December last were Rs. 1,02,419, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 20,790.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 14th December last amounted to Rs. 1,945, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 195. The total earnings from 1st July to 14th December last were Rs. 46,154, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,822.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th December last amounted to Rs. 19,327, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,370. The total earnings from 1st July to 14th December last were Rs. 3,03,431, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 49,165.

THE London Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphed on the 29th January:—The Ratu Caves Rubber Co. is issuing 4,750 new shares at 25s premium—one new share for every four old ones. The application list closes on the 10th February.

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL has written a single volume History of India which has been published by Messrs. Routlege. She clothes in a literary form the anecdotes and incidents, and later the occurrences and facts, which form the story of India. Mrs. Steel thinks the history of India the most romantic of all histories.

GIUSEPPI MARUZZA, twenty-one years of age who has neither arms nor legs, and is, moreover dumb, has just arrived in Venice from Germany in a packing case, from which his head protruded. He had made the long and uncomfortable journey in order (the "Telegraph" says) to present himself as a conscript to the military authorities, who naturally declared that he was unfit for service. Maruzza was compelled, in spite of his affliction, to come to Italy, as otherwise he would have been condemned for evading military service.

IN an article entitled "Revolution," which he contributes to the "Contemporary Review," Mr. Jack London says: "I received a letter the other day. It was from a man in Arizona. It began, 'Dear Comrade.' It ended 'Yours for the Revolution.' In the United States there are nearly 1,000,000 men and women who begin their letters 'Dear Comrade,' and end them 'Yours for the Revolution;' in Germany there are 3,000,000 men who begin their letters 'Dear Comrade,' and end them 'Yours forthe Revolution;' in France, 1,000,000 men; in Austria, 800,000 men; in Russia, 400,000 men; in Belgium, 300,000 men; in Italy, 250,000 men; in England, 100,000 men; in Switzerland, 100,000 men; in Denmark, 35,000 men; in Sweden, 50,000 men; in Holland, 40,000 men; in Spain, 30,000 men, comrades all, and revolutionists."

AMERICAN schoolgirls are very fond of secret organisations, usually called by some Greek name. What the Sigma-Gamma Society at New York, which is small but very exclusive, did to Julia Mills, aged sixteen, reads like a tale of regimental "ragging," and much the same ordeal is prescribed for all neophytes. Julia Mills's tests (the "Telegraph" says) consisted of the following:—(1) Her hands were thrust into mercury, supposed to be molten lead. (2) Her feet were jerked from under her, preparatory to her descent into a bottomless pit, pillows being thoughtfully provided to break the fall. (3) She was made to clasp a wet glove, simulating the hand of death. (4) She was forced to drink nauseous liquids from a skull. (5) She was told to prepare for torture, and was branded on the back with a slab of ice, which she was told was acid.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A few short notes only have come to hand about the demonstration in support of Woman Suffrage which took place in December in the Queen's Hall, London. We could wish that a fuller account were obtainable as the speeches seem to have been of decided interest. The speakers who included Mr. Zangwill, the novelist, Mr. Dickinson, M. P. and Rev. R. J. Campbell, the wellknown upholder of the New Theology; touched on some burning problems relating to the woman question.

The demonstration was something of a novelty as it was held under the auspices of the Men's League for Women's Suffrage. This League was formed in March 1907 and a number of leading men in politics and religion either belong to the League or admit being in sympathy with its objects. Various members of Parliament, some prominent divines such as the Bishop of Hertford and Archdeacon Wilberforce, sent messages of encouragement to the meeting. Mr. Zangwill, in his speech, touched on what to many minds is the crux of the matter, and holds the real brief for the movement which will eventually give votes to women. He said that it was repeatedly insisted upon that woman's sphere is in the home but he added it was often in soulless workshops. This kind-hearted scion of the Jewish community spoke as one well acquainted with his subject. He is, as all the world knows a philantrophist who writes eloquently about the sweating system and the wrongs of the poorer workers of the world, be they Jews or Gentiles. Such a man as he, knows well the bitter and unequal burden of life which falls on the ill and unfairly paid woman worker. He knows that labour representation in Parliament secures a measure, at any rate, of fair dealing with the working man—no one represents the working woman at Westminster and her cruel need is practically unvoiced. "Not that giving votes to women will raise their scale of pay by magic," observed Mr. Zangwill, "but once they have secured the vote it will be a lever to help them in the long run."

Lord Salisbury whose clear intellect and immense sympathies caused him to think and speak much about the hardships of women belonging to the poorer classes, once said "that the condition of the working women of England was a blot and a menace to civilisation." He is not by any means the only great politician to think and speak like this, and as the "thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns" more and more, the great men of the world will pity women and fight for them. In the days of the Cave Dwellers, men fought to protect the material life of their women, in the days to come men will fight to protect the immortal souls and the divine rights of their women. It is but a question of development. The consciences of men will at length conquer the selfish desire to dominate, to have human beings dependent upon them, therefore subservient to them. Mr. Campbell at the meeting of this Men's League touched very pungently on this point. He said that "the cause of the opposition to Woman Suffrage was that it would put an end to the present social and economic dependence of women upon men. To educate women and then to deny them a living was damnable. The present system was responsible for the social degradation of thousands of women." To us it seems that this demand for women for political equality comes from a deeper motive than a mere thirst for political power. The aggregate mass of feminine life, the soul of womanhood, is slowly awakening, slowly beginning to realise its own degradation. Woman will never rise to the full glory of her being, will never realise her own possibilities or gain her rightful heritage while things remain as they are to-day. In the heart of every man and too often on his lips is a sneer about women. He despises her; but let him pause to reflect that he has allowed woman to become such that he may despise her. The sneer of the bad man is black and poisonous. The sneer of the good man kindly "poor dears," he says, "we must shelter these tender plants even from themselves." So he keeps his women in a hot-house warmed by lies and scented by flattery. The great trees of the forest grow only when they are buffetted by the wind and wetted by the rain. It is pleasant to be a great forest tree and possess clinging parasites to admire the stalwart proportion of its protector. Sometimes parasites kill the tree, but let us not think of this, things are pleasant as they are. Not only in the East does the Purdah exist for women, the West knows the Purdah too. In the moral and intellectual world purdahs hang thickly before a woman's eyes. Men judge so much knowledge, so much liberty of thought, and no more, is good for women. The ignorance of sin that reigns among good women makes us better, men," is an old and unconvincing cry. Let the full blaze of the inspired eyes of womanhood at its highest rest upon the truth of sin, and sin will vanish more quickly than it is vanishing at present. Let them, the mothers of the race, once understand how sins against womanhood are causing many of the festering sores, both physical and moral from which the world is suffering today, and a further step forward towards righteousness will be made. As Zangwill said of the working women, the vote will not gain her a rise of wages by magic, neither will the vote gain the Elysium for women but, it will be a lever to gain them many things including self-respect.

Through all the centuries, the working woman,—a slave of necessity, drags out her life, too heavily burdened to lift her voice in protest. Her richer pampered sister continues too long contented to be an amateur and dabbler in the science of life, buoyed up with the idea that if she is the mother of a child, she has fulfilled the whole duty of woman, unheeding that she is an amateur par excellence in the training and teaching of the child. Why are women amateurs still, why has the world still a right to laugh at them either indulgently or harshly as the mood seizes them? Because it is the will of man, the all-powerful, the professional, the thorough, the logical ruler of the world! He cannot see that his system is wreaking vengeance on his own head, the mass of mankind is yet blind to this truth. Only the Poet, the Seer, and the Genius of Intellect has perceived what women ought to be and what in fullness of time she will become. Only they are trying to materialize the vision. If it is true that the genius of to-day marks the height to which the mass of mankind is going to rise in the days to come, then the future of woman is in good hands and they will some day enter into their kingdom. One of our great thinkers Alfred Russel Wallace, in a recent article on "Evolution and Character," has something to say about the raising of the status of women. He says that the two great factors that will improve human character (which by the by he suggests is not necessarily higher to-day than in the Stone Age) is first education and secondly selection by marriage. This the "most permanently effective agency", he says, "will come into operation only when a greatly improved social system renders all our women economically and socially free to choose; while a rational and complete education will have taught them the importance of their choice both to themselves and to humanity. Shades of the Matriarchate, do you stir in your long-forgotten Limbo when you hear these words? They are at last words of some importance, they refer to the future, and it is of to-day we write. It is an old saying that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Is there not some truth behind the old adage? The Rev. John Sinclair in an article entitled "Liberalism and Christianity" in the "Contemporary Review," says: "The continuous and insistent Liberal belief in the franchise is a religious belief. The democratic franchise is either some midsummer madness, or else it is the expression of a fundamental, spiritual and transcendental belief in humanity. (Note the word "humanity," the writer does not say man as opposed to woman). It corresponds with the baptism of an infant as a child of God and heir of the kingdom when it can only cry inarticulately for pap. It is the Liberal faith that the franchise is a means and a prophecy that works its own fulfilment." Let us apply these remarks to the case of the infranchisement of women. Admit that they can only cry inarticulately for pap as yet, but admit too it is possible, that they, like men, will also rise equal if not superior to their responsibilities, and some day be worthy of the trust granted to them. Is it too much to believe that giving woman the franchise will widen her horizon and endue her with a more acute sense of her divine trusteeship. In the hidden depths of the soul of woman the thought of this trusteeship never dies. Sages such as Maeterlinck know this. "With reverence," he says, "must we draw near to woman:" "for they know the things that we do not know and have a lamp that we have lost. Their abiding-place is at the foot itself of the inevitable, whose well-worn paths are visible to them more clearly than to us, and thence it is that their strange intuitions have come to them, their gravity at which we wonder: and we feel that even in their most trifling actions they are conscious of being upheld by the strong unerring hands of the gods. For women are indeed the veiled sisters of all the great things we not do see. They lead us close to the gates of our being."

K. F. G.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY A FREE LANCE.)

BIJAPUR. I FIND myself this week a sojourner in the dak bungalow at Bijapur. I have never known a dak bungalow so charming, but this is perhaps not entirely the dak bungalow's fault. Bijapur is one of the most historically interesting and least visited places in India. It is full of the most magnificent ruins of the palaces of the ancient Mahomedan kings of the Deccan. The building of principal interest, if one may judge from the directness with which the tongawallahs drive you there, is the Gol Gumbaz one of the largest domes in the world, containing a wonderful whispering gallery. That it is a whispering gallery is the result of accident and not of design. The companion with whom I visited the great dome says that a voice in the whispering gallery sounds like the booming of a great organ. Having lived in Bombay, where there are no great organs, for many years, I am unable to say whether this is the case or not. Our tongawallah, who kindly officiated as guide, conducted us up apparently endless stone stairs, till we reached the whispering gallery, and my breathing could be distinctly heard on the other side. After leaving the big dome our tongawallah took us to the Jumma Musjid which is apparently the second most important place of interest in this city of ruins. It is not, however, by any means a ruin. There is, I understand, a magnificent carpet amongst the musjid's possessions, which, however, we did not see. Compared with its namesake at Delhi it is nowhere.

RUINED PALACES. After this we loitered among the many ruined palaces of the Mahomedan kings of the Deccan. These series are to my mind, of surpassing beauty and make it almost possible to reconstruct the great Mahomedan capital with its over a million inhabitants, its kings and its splendour, which drew down upon it the envy of the Emperors of the North. Bijapur, as may be discovered from any guide book, was beseiged and taken by the great Aurangzeb in the year 1686. Since then its glories have faded, its palaces have fallen, its mosques are emptied, and it has become one of the least sought after Collectorates in this Presidency. And yet it is impossible to be here for even half an hour without feeling at least a little in touch with the India that is gone, with the India of great emperors, jewels and magnificent buildings—with the splendid East. There is nothing splendid now about Bijapur except its magnificent decay, and I cannot understand how it has been allowed to drop so much in the background, that the ordinary tourist knows it not at all. Apart from these matters of romance, the complaint book at the dak bungalow is more than usually well worth reading. Also I may add that I rejoice to think that Bombay is at present infinitely cooler and more pleasant to live in than Bijapur.

THE MADRAS MAIL. I have so frequently let myself go in praise of the Punjab Mail, the Poona Mail, and similar really fast trains that I may perhaps express some slight criticism on what is facetiously termed the Madras Mail. One usually associates the word Mail with high speed and first-class rolling stock, but these are conspicuous by their absence on the train that runs between Bombay and Madras and "vice versa." The amount of time the up-train spends at stations by the way, and the slow rate of speed it maintains, would lead one to think it a Mixed rather than a Mail. The Deccan is by no means an interesting country and one would like to get through it as quickly as possible, but the Madras Mail is anxious you should see it thoroughly. It ends up by performing the marvellous feat of compassing the journey between Poona and Bombay in seven and a half hours, and landing one at Victoria Station at the unholy hour of 6 a.m. In addition to this it stops at all the stations on the route, making sleep almost an impossibility. Every time I travel by the Madras Mail I wonder why the authorities don't hurry up and get into Bombay by midnight. It looks as if the thing could easily be done. As it is, no less than three trains start from Poona for Bombay at night within two hours, which seems rather superfluous. It is but right to say that the civility of the guards, station-masters and others on this part of the G. I. P. system is excellent.

JACK ASHORE. In the past the early mornings used to be made hideous for those who lived on the Apollo Bunder by the landing of parties from the Flagship accompanied by their band. The band was always, like everything else that pertains to His Majesty's Navy, enthusiastic, and the result was that one was wakened any time between 6 and 6-30 by strains of martial music. Under the present regime that is all changed and the blue-jacket now lands after 9 and he and his band add to the picturesqueness and brightness of the morning. I do not know whether this happy change is due to consideration for those who like a beauty sleep, or to some other cause, but it is certainly most welcome. I should imagine that there have seldom been so many of His Majesty's ships in harbour as at present. It almost brings back the days of the Defence Squadron. Bombay is, I understand, from a military point of view, a place of no importance. It is all the more gratifying to think that we are always likely to have plenty of naval officers and men among us. Their presence backs everything up. If one may put it in that way. I should like to draw attention to the fact that the mounted officers of the landing party are exceptionally well horsed.

THE CONGRESS. I have not yet had an opportunity of saying anything about the late Congress fiasco at Surat. It must have come as a lesson to the better class members of the Congress, and must have led them to wonder whether they had not allowed their brains to get too far ahead of their possibilities of conduct. Tilak is now an outsider, but it is not so many months ago since even the most enlightened Congresswallahs would scarcely hear a word against him. If those members of the Congress, who are not blinded by racial prejudice, wish to secure recognition they must be more careful with whom they associate. I am led to understand that they are taking steps in that direction, and, if so, they are wise. But there must be no touch of sedition or disloyalty to the British Government on the part of any member of the reformed Congress. They may complain about the social relationships between native and European, if they please, but they must wash their hands altogether of seditious journalists and disloyal vakils. The Congress has cut off a decaying limb and, if thereby they have strengthened the whole body, they are to be congratulated. In the meantime it must be clear to them that until they are able to govern themselves they can scarcely expect to be allowed to share in the government of others.

MR. BEAMAN'S BUTTERFLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—May I take up a little space in your paper to say that I entirely agree with the letter in yesterday's issue, signed "A Mother of Daughters?" Might I remind the learned Judge of a certain play called "The Merchant of Venice" written by one of the world's great authors wherein he makes this butterfly, this "chattel of men's leisure hours" take up the merchant's case, and win it, too, with her mere woman's brain? Might I also suggest that it was not very polite of the lecturer to cry out so much against women speaking from public platforms when a lady took the chair at his lecture? I would also like to say that this lady's closing speech was wrongly reported by another Bombay paper, and I feel that the cause of woman demands that there should be a correction made. The paper announced that the lady had said "it was a terrible thing to be a woman on a platform with nothing to say." Had she made such an observation the learned Judge's curious notions about women would perhaps hold water. As a matter of fact, being present, I heard the words of the lady who was in the chair, and they were to this effect: "As I am one of those terrible beings—a woman on a public platform addressing a crowd—to which our lecturer referred, I will not add to my remarks, but will content myself with thanking the lecturer, etc., etc." I think it only fair to my sex to point out that it is untrue that one of their number said anything so foolish as has been alleged in another Bombay paper.—Yours etc.

A MERE WOMAN.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Lord Curzon's Re-appearance.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT'S WEAKNESS CONDEMNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ampthill raised a Debate on the Indian question in the Transvaal.

The Debate was notable as being the first appearance made by Lord Curzon, who complained that Lord Elgin had shown excessive deference to the Transvaal's presentation of the cases.

Lord Elgin deprecated any discussion pending the receipt of final information.

Lord Ripon said that he hoped that the debate would not tend to jeopardise the compromise or to reopen the question.

LATER.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Ampthill congratulated the Transvaal on its statesmanship and courage, the Indians on their courage, constancy and moderation, and the Imperial Government for effecting the compromise.

The situation, however he said, should not have been allowed to reach such a pitch.

Lord Roberts regretted that an Indian expert had not been deputed to confer with the Transvaal on the question, and said he hoped that all ex-soldiers would be excused from the system of registration enacted.

Lord Curzon joined in the congratulations, but said that the Transvaal had shown a lack of consideration and an indecent haste. Lord Elgin, he said, had shown excessive deference to the Transvaal's presentation of the case and there had been a strange lack of imagination without which any Oriental policy would break down.

Lord Curzon deprecated any depreciation of the claim of Indians to the full rights of British citizenship. That, he said, was the only basis on which loyalty could be permanently developed and maintained. While fully appreciating the colonial standpoint he hoped that recent events and the victory of the Indians, which was deserved by their dignity and patience, would teach the Colonies to treat with the utmost toleration the rights of Indians, and would teach the Imperial Government that their duty to the millions in India was as great as to the white population in any Colony.

Lord Elgin said that the Transvaal had shown a reasonable and sympathetic spirit, and had readily listened to the suggestions of the Imperial Government. He would gladly forward any suggestions in reference to discrimination between different classes of Indians, especially soldiers. His own impression was that the thumb-print alone would have been sufficient. In conclusion the Colonial Secretary said that he hoped that the Indian community would be free from irksome liabilities and would be maintained in a definite and honourable position.

Lord Lansdowne regretted that the Imperial Government had not had the courage to state more forcibly the sound views which it was now known to have held.

Lord Ripon's speech concluded the debate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn by many of my co-religionists to the prolonged silence of the All-India Muslim League with regard to the question of the Indians in the Transvaal (a large majority of whom are Mohomedans) and the prejudicial inference likely to be drawn from it in certain quarters both in this country and abroad.

I have however just received from Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk, the Honorary Secretary of the League, the draft of a resolution proposed to be sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, which will dispel all forebodings regarding the alleged ominous silence and further prove that the Central Political Orginisation of the Mahomedans is second to none in its abhorrence of the disgraceful treatment of the Indians in the Transvaal and its cordial sympathy with them in their righteous struggles for fairness and justice. In sending the same to you for publication I beg to add that owing to the urgent necessity of having to pass a constitution for the League at its last sitting at Karachi, there was no time left for the discussion of this as well as some other important questions on the Agenda of the League. The delay has been no doubt very unfortunate. Meanwhile the identification of the Mahomedans with other communities in India on the subject of the Transvaal was most forcibly illustrated by the recent public meeting at the Town Hall where the voice of His Highness the Aga Khan, the distinguished-president of the historical Mahomedan Deputation to the Viceroy and the recognised Leader of the Community, gave expression to the feelings of every section of our community.—Yours, &c.,

RAFI-UD-DIN AHMED,
Member of the Central Committee of the League for Bombay.

Bombay February 4.

The following is the draft:—

1. That the All-India Muslim League has noticed with great concern and regret the whole attitude of the Transvaal Government towards British Indians residing in South Africa, among whom they count many co-religionists; that it views with special repugnance the Registration clauses of the recent Transvaal Immigration Act, which inflict great and unnecessary humiliation and hardship on a section of His Majesty the King Emperor's loyal, faithful and industrious subjects; and that they regard with great grief and indignation the harsh sentences recently passed on the leaders of their community in South Africa, with whom they fully sympathise in their noble efforts to protest against legislation far more stringent and degrading and far more rigorously carried out than any under the rule of the Boers, whose ill-treatment of British Indians was authoritatively proclaimed as one of the justification of the last Boer War; and that in a country where the supremacy of the British Government is well recognised such hardships on a section of the King-Emperor's loyal subjects cannot be regarded as in the best interests of Imperial policy.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

Formal Annexation Suggested.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The new Belgian Premier has announced that the Government has decided to ask the Congo State to negotiate afresh for its transfer to Belgium.

This is regarded as admitting that the present treaty of annexation is impracticable.

TORPEDO BOAT ACCIDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Torpedo boat No. 2 has been towed into Portsmouth, in a sinking condition, after colliding with H. M. S. the Zephyr.

SIR ANDREW FRASER, leaves Calcutta, on Saturday on a tour in North Behar returning on the 12th instant.

THE LISBON MURDERS.

BRITISH CONDOLENCES.

Motions in Parliament.

ROYAL REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE FUNERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Lord Ripon, in the House of Lords, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in the House of Commons, made most impressive speeches, in moving expressions of indignation and concern at the assassination of His Majesty's ancient ally and friend, abhorence at the crime, and sympathy with the Portuguese Royalties and people.

Both Houses unanimously agreed to the motion.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will represent King Edward at the funeral, Duke of Turin will represent King Emmanuel, and Prince Frederick Leopold represents the Kaiser.

The Russian Duma has passed a vote of condolence with Portugal.

The Social Democrats and Labourites were absent.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

It is expected that Admiral Ferreira do Amaral, the New Portuguese Primer, will reverse Senhor Franco's policy.

It now appears that one of the presumed assassins, who was killed, was innocent. He had been sent out by his employer to buy stamps.

The lying in state of the late King and the Crown Prince has been postponed until after the funeral obsequies, owing to the difficulty of making a coffin for King Carlos.

The Press welcomes the new Ministry of appeasement.

MOURNING IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 5.

At a meeting of the Portuguese community at Cawnpore, held this evening, it was resolved to go into mourning for six weeks for the King and the Crown Prince of Portugal.

The following message of condolence has been forwarded to the Queen through the Portuguese Consul:—

"The Portuguese community of Cawnpore, assembled here to-night, in deep mourning tender the deepest sympathies to Her Majesty Donna Amelia in the appalling affliction that has befallen her and the nation."

Another telegram was sent from Messrs. Noronha and Son to the Portuguese Premier as follows:—"We tender deepest condolences to Her Majesty in her overwhelming affliction."

A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Church on the day of the King's and the Crown Prince's burial. Bells will also be tolled and a catafalque raised. Any balance of the amount remaining from the money subscribed by the Portuguese community for this service will be devoted to the poor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The following Press Communique has been issued over the signature of Colonel Victor Brooke, Military Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"For the convenience of ladies attending Government House during the period of Court mourning, His Excellency has decided that grey and white shall be considered as mourning."

THE PORT ARTHUR COURT. MARTIAL.

General Stoessel's Execution Demanded.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that in the Court Martial regarding the surrender of Port Arthur, the Public Prosecutor has demanded the penalty of death in the cases of General Stoessel, General Reiss and General Fock, and ten years in a fortress in the case of General Smirnoff.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

New Gendarmerie Force Suggested.

BRITISH PROPOSALS TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Sir E. Grey, in the Commons, said that the Government has proposed to the Powers the restoration of security in Macedonia by mobile columns of a largely increased gendarmerie force, under foreign Officers, with definite executive powers.

In order to provide funds for the same, Sir E. Grey proposed a reduction of Turkish troops in Macedonia will be effected.

ZULU PRISONERS PARDONED.

"Forgive and Forget."

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

The Governor of Natal, who is touring in Zululand, has held an "Indaba" of the Chiefs, at which he announced the pardon of those who took part in the rebellion of 1906.

He said that the policy of the Government was to forgive and forget.

The Natives were favourably impressed.

THE DRUCE CASE.

Complete Confession.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Miss Robinson, the witness in the Druce Case, has fully confessed.

IRELAND AND PARLIAMENT.

Amendment to the Address Rejected.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

In the House of Commons last night the Amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech regarding the disorders in Ireland was rejected by 414 against 115 votes.

THE ALGERIAN DISASTER.

Twenty-eight Bodies Found.

MANY STILL MISSING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBUARY 5.

The latest accounts of the disaster to the Foreign Legion at Hassa state that the column numbering 157 wandered distractedly about in the blinding snow, the officers vainly endeavouring to keep the men together.

Twenty-eight dead have been found and many are still missing.

A geodetic survey party of thirteen was also cut off by the snow and is missing.

THREATENED SHIP-BUILDING STRIKE.

Lock-out on the Tyne and Wear.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE APPEALED TO.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The Mayor of Sunderland has appealed to Mr. Lloyd-George to avert the ship-building lock-out as the industrial outlook is appalling.

THE U. S PACIFIC FLEET.

Part to be Left at the Philippines.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

The correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs from Washington that reports are current that Admiral Evans' fleet is to be reinforced by a number of new battleships and cruisers, and that a fleet of eight vessels will be left at the Philippiness on the homeward voyage.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Proposal for Revision Given up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 5.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have intimated their concurrence with the Punjab Chamber of Commerce in its view that the Merchandise Marks Act should be revised in such a manner as to simplify its provisions and to narrow them down to what is necessary for preventions of fraud.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, do not agree with the Punjab Chamber in its view that the present Act is incumbered with intricate provisions of no practical value and they aver that up to now the Act has worked quite smoothly in Madras.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce admit that there is much to be said for the Punjab Chamber's proposal but hesitate before opening up the question of such magnitude as the revision of so complicated a measure as the Merchandise Marks Act. They want to know that the other Chambers think.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce doubt whether a revision of the Act, with the object of relaxation, would be advisable.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce are doubtful whether it would be expedient to introduce less stringent measures than those now in existence for the protection of the consumer from wrongly described goods, and before giving their support to the Punjab Chamber's proposal they would like to be informed more fully of the alterations which the Punjab Chamber propose.

In view of these various opinions the Punjab Chamber have now informed the other Chambers that, while still of the opinion that a revision of the Merchandise Marks Act is desirable and would be welcomed by merchants, they find that there is no sufficient unanimity of opinion in the Chambers regarding it to justify a representation to Government and they therefore do not propose to move further in the matter at this time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of belts, flannel and woollen, as articles of regimental necessaries for British troops serving in India. Regimental stocks, at present existing, are to be transferred to the Supply and Transport Corps for issue to hospitals.

The Government of India have sanctioned officers of Units, supplied with horses by the State, being permitted, when serving with their Corps or Units, to retain their hired chargers should they so desire, during periods of absence on leave, subject to the conditions ordinarily governing the grant of horse allowance.

Major C. A. Muspratt Williams, R. A., Chief Inspector for Explosives with the Government of India, has been granted nine months' combined leave out of India with effect from the 1st March, 1908.

Major F. G. Smallwood R. A. will act for him.

R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" from Bombay, with details on board for Madras, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. The men are all from England who embarked on board the "Assaye" from Southampton on 8th January and were transferred to the "Northbrook" in Bombay.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" will shortly leave for Calcutta.

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT, 1ST BATTALION.

Presentation of New Colours.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHAAD, FEBRUARY 5.

It is understand that the Viceroy will pay a visit to Allahabad on the 24th of April in order to present new Colours to the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment.

CALCUTTA GUNNY MARKET DEPRESSION.

Suggestions of the Jute Fabric Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

In consequence of the depression in the Gunny Market, a letter has been addressed by the Indian Jute Fabric Traders and Brokers Association to the Jute Mills Association in which it is pointed out that the fall in price has caused heavy losses to dealers and brokers, and to remedy the situation it is suggested that the Jute Mills Association should adopt a fixed minimum price for each quality of the production of the mills and should also, if necessary, restrict the production itself.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

One might have thought that after his personal experiences of the Congress at Surat, Dr. Rutherford would be the last man to advocate the establishment of Provincial Parliaments and an Imperial Duma in India, as he did in his speech and in support of the amendment moved by him to the Address in the House of Commons. Dr. Rutherford is convinced that the Government have only to choose between reform and revolution, and by reform he means a fundamental change, an entire revolution, in the constitution. It is like the choice given by the highwayman,—"your money or your life!". "This is not commonsense," says polite Mr. Morley. This is arrant nonsense, is the more plain-spoken verdict of critics, who are under no obligation to be uncommonly civil The amendment was seconded by Sir Henry Cotton, who said that a general feeling of unrest existed in this country, and that it was very serious and dangerous. There is no general feeling of unrest yet, and it has not assumed dangerous proportions. There is a feeling of disaffection in certain classes, which it would be an euphemism to describe as unrest, and the best way of dealing with it is not that recommended by Sir Henry and his colleagues, namely, that the Government should pamper the revolutionaries, and make haste to comply with their demands. I cannot agree with them when they urge that the agitation will cease if the partition of Bengal were undone. The measure has been a confirmed and accomplished fact, and to demand its revocation is to cry for the moon. The battle has been fought and lost; there is no good perpetually whining over the failure. Mr. O'Grady was again to the fore with a wonderfully simple plan for the political salvation of India. Give free education to the people,—he means, no doubt, elementary education,—and they will be ripe for representative government in 15 or 20 years! If Mr. O'Grady himself had some knowledge of parliamentary institutions and constitutional government in Europe, he would not have committed himself to such an egregious proposition. Mr. Smeaton, M. P., demanded the head of Lord Curzon. This retired Anglo-Indian has his own axe to grind, I suppose. I do not myself love Lord Curzon, but I can never persuade myself to go so far. Indians strongly disliked some of his acts, but they never dreamt that his Viceroyalty was a Reign of Terror, as Dr. Rutherford put it. Lord Curzon has at last re-entered public life by the back door, and is perfectly able to give a very good account of himself. Mr. Morley says the situation in India has undergone enormous and extraordinary improvement. The Moderates,—those who are really so,—now that they are finally separated from the Immoderates, can give material help in maintaining a tolerably satisfactory state of affairs. The deportation of Lala Lajpatrai seems to hang heavy upon Mr. Morley. It recurs to him, now and again, and no wonder, because it was an act most repugnant to his Liberal instincts and principles. I can quite believe that he must have consented to it only as a painful and unavoidable necessity. No offence can be more grave than the spread of disaffection in the Indian army. Was the Lala guilty of such an act of treason? I wish Government had been able to vouchsafe some specific information on the point to the public. It would not be fair to assume, at the same time, that the authorities had resolved upon the measure, which was sure to create a great stir and sensation, without clear evidence of his guilt.

MR. MORLEY AND INDIA.

No one will doubt for a moment the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Morley, and I, for one, am quite prepared to accept his assurance that he will do everything in his power to demonstrate that he is moved by a sympathetic and friendly spirit towards the people of India. I have also no doubt that in his proposals for reform he will be loyally supported by the Viceroy, as hitherto. I ask the people, who are railing at Mr. Morley, whether they might have had another responsible statesman at the head of Indian, affairs who would have done better for India could they have had another of the weight and influence which he can command? He has practically the whole Parliament and the country at his back, which is tantamount to saying that they are, in a way, sharers with him in his sympathy with India and his liberal attitude, whatever short-sighted patriots may say, towards it. He clearly perceives the democratic nature of the proposal to admit an Indian on the Viceroy's Executive Council, and yet he does not banish the idea from the mind as outside the pale of practical politics. Is not this going far enough in the present circumstances of India and at this stage of its development? Verily, I take it to be the good fortune of my country that it has Mr. Morley to guide its destiny at the present juncture. A smaller man in his place might have taken a narrow and superficial view of the situation, and confined himself solely to violent and repressive measures.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

It is not so very often that representative Europeans are to be found on the same platform with Indians in a public cause, and I am deeply gratified, therefore, by the part taken by Englishmen in the Town Hall meeting last week on the wrongs of Indians and other Asiatics in the Transvaal. The injustice sought to be inflicted upon them was so scandalous and outrageous that, in a manner, it "made the world kin." There has scarcely been a public question on which Europeans and Indians, and the Government and the people, are all in such hearty accord as on this. There is no occasion to repeat the thrice-told tale of their grievances, now that the Colonial Government have yielded at last to the pressure of circumstances, and receded from the unfortunate position taken by them. If the Indians had submitted to the scandalous Ordinance, they would have been rightly despised by the same Government, and by the world at large, as contemptible creatures, who had sold their honour and self-respect for a mess of pottage. The few solitary Indian traders, chiefly Memons, who had agreed to wear round their neck the hateful badge of servitude and degradation, as required by the colony, must now be heartily ashamed of their meanness. The protestants having shown their spirit and mettle as human beings, the white settlers will learn to think better of them, and to respect those who know so well to respect themselves. They may learn gradually to revise their general estimate of coloured races, founded on ignorance and prejudice. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta went to the heart of the question, when he observed that the Empire must rest ultimately on a moral basis. The British Empire, whatever its shortcomings, resting on this basis, in the main, has in it, therefore, a potent element of permanence. Righteousness exalts an empire, just as it exalts a nation. Anything which gives an overwhelming shock to the moral sense of a large proportion of the subject races, is so much loss to its strength and solidarity. The action of the Transvaal Government, taken in the immediate interests of the whites, was deplorable as being prejudicial to the interests of the Empire, and it is satisfactory that General Botha has perceived, after all, that the question must be considered from the Imperial, as well as Colonial, point of view.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

When we condemn the colonists for their prejudice and selfishness, we must ourselves beware of taking a purely one-sided view of the question. The complex business of government in not helped by platitudes about "the immortal and glorious principle of perfect equality between man and man," to quote the words of a perfervid speaker. It was also forgotten, in the heat of declamation, that even the Imperial Government has, in substance, certain limitations to its powers in its dealings with the self-governing colonies. The speakers, who maintained that it ought to have exercised its powers of veto, can have no thought of the terrible consequences it might entail. Again, judging the question from the point of view of the colonists, we must make due allowance for their natural anxiety to retain South Africa as a white man's land. They would not like the territory to be overrun by coloured people, and themselves to be swamped in the end. We cannot reasonably demand the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics, as H. H. the Aga Khan observed in the reasoned and temperate speech with which he opened the proceedings of the public meeting. They may make laws for the regulation of Asiatics within their territories, but they cannot, without detriment to the Empire, adopt a policy virtually equivalent to a war of extermination. The question must be approached on all sides in a spirit of equity and compromise. The immediate difficulty has been tided over, but the Asiatic problem promises to be one of tremendous import in future. The world is shrinking, so to speak, under the operation of science. Railways and steamers have made comparatively near neighbours of distant lands. East and West are consequently drawn near together, each overlapping, as it were, the other. The question which in course of time will press for solution is—how the East and the West, wherever they happen to foregather, can be made to live in neighbourly peace and amity. The problem cannot be solved by a futile appeal to the cosmopolitan sentiment about the brotherhood of man, nor by the dictates of economic selfishness. In so far as it affects the British Empire, the question should be fully discussed at the next Colonial Conference, and I hope that India will be allowed a voice in its deliberations.

SPORTS AT BARODA.

The account by your special correspondent of the buffalo and elephant fights in Baroda for the delectation of the Governor and his party sent a thrill of—shall I say pleasure?—through my veins; and I must confess that if I had been at the time in Baroda, I should have gone to see the sports. But the jousts and bouts and tourneys of a barbarous age cannot appeal to my reason. It shrinks from the cruelty and inhumanity of sports in which animals are goaded to fury, that they may fight, and maim and injure one another. The spectacle pleases and excites the mob only by arousing their animal passions, and bringing them down some degrees to the level of the lower creation. The bull fights of Spain are strongly deprecated by the average Englishman. Cockfights, which were formerly common in England, have, I suppose, been forbidden by law. In modern times there is certainly nothing like the revolting inhumanity of the spectacles provided in the Coliseum of Imperial Rome, where men were made to wage unequal war with lions and other beasts of prey. But all such entertainments have a family likeness. There is no difference of principle, although there is an immense difference of degree. Their effect on the commonalty is to make them coarse and callous. They have not the culture and refinement to resist their insidious influence. No Indian prince is more humane and enlightened than the Gaekwar of Baroda, and I cannot conceive that he would be very willing personally to have these sports which are specially abhorrent to the feelings of Hindus. It is probable that His Highness just maintains a traditional institution, because it provides on State occasions a show which must have great attractions for the multitude. But the Mahratta prince will earn the gratitude of the great Hindu community, if he will quietly discontinue it, even at the risk of provoking some temporary soreness in the vulgar throng.

DION.

RECENT PESHAWAR CITY LOOT.

Further Information.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 5.

The Peshawar correspondent to the "Pioneer" says that further information regarding the raid in Peshawar City by the Transfrontier Afridis which took place on Tuesday night week shows that the gang got away with property considerably over a lakh of rupees in value, the greater part of which consisted of gold ornaments and sovereigns, the former placed with Bankers as security for loans and the remainder of silver ornaments and a considerable sum in rupees.

The raiders entered the Mohobit Mosque in Peshawar City by means of a ladder placed against its outter wall. This handsome brick wall, which is in course of construction in the city and which will afford considerable amount of protection to the inhabitants, has not yet reached this Mosque and the existing low wall could easily be scaled.

After entering the city the raiders at once shot down the unfortunate chowkidars and police guards near Chela Ram's house, who had little chance of defending themselves.

This house which had evidently previously been decided upon was then entered and its contents looted.

In the meantime some of the raiders put out the nearest lights and placed two bundles of bedding at either end of the street. These they saturated with oil and then set on fire. In this way, while the raiders were themselves in darkness they could see through the fire any one approaching them, as the chowkidar who opened the upper story window of a neighbouring house to see what was going on below was at once shot through the head.

It is certain that at least one of the raiders was wounded during the fight with the police as pools of blood were found on the road outside the city in the direction which the raiders are known to have taken.

A wealthy Banker named Uttame Singh is said to have had a narrow escape from being looted and to have been saved by the presence of mind of one of his chowkidars. The latter when questioned by one of the raiders as to which house belonged to Uttame Singh pointed out the shop of another man which was promptly entered and looted.

It seems certain that the Afridis had received information of the position of the detachments of the troops that night along the border from Jamrud to Fort Mackeson, as this part of country was carefully avoided by them. They are known to have turned northwards after leaving the city and from thence they probably made their way to the north of Jamrud and so gained the mountain.

Rumours of Punitive Campaign.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 5.

A Rawalpindi correspondent writes that rumours of an approaching campaign against the Zakka Khels are very persistent here. At present in the Supply and Transport circles things are very busy and at least one Mule Cadre has been sent to Nowshera; the 2nd Gordon Highlanders, who were on their way to Jullundur, have been detained here until further orders, and are under canvas.

IMPERIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Curtailment of Spring Tour Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 5.

The "Pioneer" says that the statement which has obtained currency that members of the Viceroy's Executive Council will curtail their Spring tours as they will be required to give evidence at Simla before the Decentralisation Commission is absurdly incorrect. They will not be cited as witnesses for the simple reason that eventually as members of the Executive Council they will form a Jury to pronounce upon the Report of the Commission when the Secretary of State refers it to the Government of India.

ARDHADOY YOGA FESTIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

Committee Thanked by Police Commissioner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Halliday, the Commissioner of Police here, has addressed a letter to Hon. Babu Radha Charan Pal of the Ardhadoy Yoga Committee that the Medical Officers and other gentlemen and their Volunteer assistants did excellent work during the recent festival and proved themselves most useful to the pilgrims, many of whom were helpless, ignorant women and strangers to Calcutta, and adding that the smooth working of the arrangements made was largely owing to their disinterested assistance.

THE MOTOR TRIALS.

Final Run.

Yesterday was the last day of the Trials the run from Mahableshwar to Bombay covering a distance of nearly 200 miles, the cars only stopping at 2 controls, namely Pocna and Khandalla.

The official car Diamler, driven by Mr. Dawson, left Mahableshwar at 7 a.m., the other cars following at two minutes' intervals. Major Burnette had kindly undertaken the duty of the official starter.

The following is the order of starting from Mahableshwar:—

1. Mr. F. J. Norbury's Rolls Royce, driven by Mr. S. F. Macaulay with Mr. N. M. Marshall and one friend of the owner.
2. Mr. Haji Mahomed Sabboo's Fiat driven by Mr. Harper with Mr. Mahomed Sabboo and Mr. R. N. Chinoy on board.
3. Mr. S. R. Lalkaka's Siddeley driven by Captain Jenkins.
4. Mr. J. B. Walker's Peugeot driven by Mr. F. R. Hill.
5. Mr. Norbury's La Buire drived by Mr. Hayland, with Mr. W. H. Brady as observer.

Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas' Fiat driven by Mr. Soondsram.

7. A 30 h.p. Beeston Humber of Mr. A. T. Stewert (who has specially come from Calcutta) with Mr. Stewert as passenger and a mechanic.
8. Mr. F. B. Stewart's Brown driven by owner.
9. Captain Leather's Siddeley driven by Mr. S. R. Lalkaka.
10. Mr. D. Luxminarayen's Fiat (which comes from Nagpur) driven by its mechanic.
11. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's Fiat driven by Mr. E. Fennel.
12. Mr. J. F. Bradbury's Belsize driven Mr. H. Cottrell.
13. Mr. Mulraj Khatao's Coventry Humber driven by its mechanic.
14. Mr. Hormusji Sorabji's Mars driven by S. T. Drake.
15. Mr. J. Wilson Hall's La Coste and Battmann (Paris) which comes from Ahmedabad driven by owner.
16. Mr. Haji Mahomed Sabboo's Siddeley driven by Capt. Haymes.
17. Brigadier-General Abdul Gunny's (of Gwalior's) Wolseley driven by owner.
18. Mr. Kuverji D. Kerawalla's Wolseley driven by owner.

The official car arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon at about half-past one, followed by Mr. S. R. Lalkaka's Siddeley, driven by Captain Jenkins. The second car to arrive in Bombay was Mr. Haji Mahomed Sabboo's Fiat, driven by Mr. Harper.

As several cars arrived in Bombay in the evening, the Committee meets this afternoon to determine the respective merits of the competing cars, and the names of the prize winners will also be declared to-night.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT MASULIPATAM.

Reply to Municipal Council Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 5.

The Governor of Madras in the course of an excellent speech replying to the Address of Welcome presented by the Masulipatam Municipal Council yesterday, touching upon the new railway, local water-supply and drainage schemes, hospital requirements and the privilege of electing a Chairman, said, after alluding to the traditions of the British Empire in India:—"These are days of analysis and scrutiny when every administrative act is subjected to the minutes inspection under a microscope. If ever a flaw is detected it is held up with glee and merriment to the censure of the world. Well, gentlemen, I think it is a very good thing, every now and then to lay aside this microscope and look at not the work of to-day, to-morrow or the last week but look upon the scheme of work of the British Raj as a whole, and try and gather for once some idea of what that scope work has been. Let us cast our minds back—let us see over a century a hundred years ago, what India then was and what she is to-day. And when you ponder on the condition of India a century ago and when you see what she is to-day I think you will allow Englishmen to have some justification for a feeling of pride they have in their countrymen's works. Go back another century and yet another. It has been a great stirring of drama episodes, or war episodes, of suppression of crime, episodes of rebellion, episodes of struggling against disease and famine. It has been a great drama. I believe in my heart of hearts that the moving instinct of that drama, on the part of India's rulers, has been a determination that truth, honour and justice shall prevail and, as an Englishman, I can assure you it is matter of great gratification to stand here at this very spot where the East India Company first found a footing in this land and to think that this is the birth-place of the British Raj, and I feel you may justly feel proud of your association with that event."

BUCKINGHAM AND CARNATIC MILLS.

Reports for Second Half of Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY, 5.

The Reports of the Buckingham Mill Co. and the Carnatic Mill Co. for the half year ending 31st December last has just been issued.

In the former, the Directors state that the result of the half-year's working after allowing Rs. 49,930-12-0 for depreciation, buildings and machinery, there is a profit of Rs. 1,09,825-8-2. The balance brought forward was Rs. 14,623-2-4, making a total of Rs. 1,24,448-10-6. The Directors propose paying an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share on Ordinary Shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and to pay a dividend of Rs. 3-8-0 per share on the 7 per cent. Preference shares. The off-take of the Company's production has been good. The existing forward contracts extend well into 1908. The additional loans referred to in last report should be got to work during the next half-year and will materially increase the output.

In the latter, the Directors state that the result of half-year's working, after allowing Rs. 42,537-12-6 for depreciation, buildings and machinery is a profit of Rs. 1,12,964-8-3. The balance brought forward was Rs.5,541-1-2, making a total of Rs. 1,18,505-9-5. The Directors propose to pay an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The demand for cloth has been steady during the past half-year, but in yarn there has been a falling off. With the exception of wide looms, the mill is well sold into 1908, contracts for certain goods extending as far forward as October.

BURNING OF PILOT BRIG "ALICE."

Report of Committee of Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The Committee of Inquiry has reported that the recent burning of the pilot brig "Alice" at the Sandheads was accidental; that the fire originated in the lamp room and that all was done that could be done by those on board to fight the flames; that the vessel was not abandoned until risk of life by stopping any longer on it would have been incurred and that perfect order and discipline was maintained under most trying circumstances.

THE Calcutta Trades Association have addressed the Government urging the reconsideration of the proposed amendments to the Indian Limitation Act.

THE appeal of the pilots concerned in the Khodoway Stephanotis steamer collision came up before the Calcutta High Court yesterday and has been rejected.

THE PRESENT SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

A Bitter Indictment of the King.

The following are extracts from an account of the situation in Portugal which appears in the current number of the "International" from the pen of Angels Vaz, one of the Republican party:—

The political affairs of Portugal have lately been the subject of innummerable articles in the foreign Press, especially in the leading papers.

With the exception of the straightforward and splendid interviews of Louis Morote in the "Madrid Herald," all the other articles are full of wonderful mystifications and misleading statements. The news in them is biassed in favour of the dictator Joao Franco, who inspires them and pays for them with our money. "L'Action" also, thanks to our illustrious fellow citizen, Dr. Magolhaes Lima, has set before its readers the real aspect of the situation in Portugal, and has brilliantly unmasked the methods of autocracy in this miniature Russia of the West.

Portugal, at the present moment, is the unfortunate victim of a plot of calumny. All the events which are taking place in this beautiful and noble country are placed before the public opinion of the world in a doctored and unrecognisable shape. It has been stated, for instance in newspapers, that Portugal has no parliamentary traditions; that it is not sufficiently educated to exercise its sovereign power through a legislative body; and that the Portuguese nation therefore certainly requires a dictatorship to prepare it gently but firmly for the exercise later of the sovereign power. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In the solemn Act of the Acclamation of the King in 1640, the representatives of the clergy, nobility, and people avowed and asserted the supremacy of the nation, and its power to expel the King from the throne if he became unworthy to occupy it. Since then a succession of civil wars established and strengthened the principles of constitutionalism, and the Constitution of 1822 placed the sovereignty of the people above that of the King.

The Constitutional Charter of 1826—a charter extorted by force—is even now a mockery, in which its grantor, Dom Pedro IV, cheated the nation, if the expression is permissible, since he concentrated in the controlling power of the King all the other functions of government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. An utter nullity to-day, it was even in its origin only a mockery. Since the start it provoked the strongest criticism, and it was only with great difficulty that it remained law for a little while.

THE COUNTRY PLUNDERED.

The question of the illegal advances to the Royal House was discussed some time ago by the "Lucta," a brilliant republican newspaper in Lisbon. In all the history of Royal Courts of Europe there is no episode, not even that of Marie Antoinette's necklace, which can be compared with this scandal. Illegal and dishonest acts succeed one another with bewildering shamelessness, proving once more the startling truth of the famous assertion of the lately deceased ex-minister Dios Ferreira when he bluntly declared that "the country had been plundered and was governed by downright gangs of thieves." Among the parties referred to, we cannot exclude the present Dictator, who, it must not be forgotten, in 1891, and especially in 1894-1896, was distinguished as the leader in the extension of the Royal power. One of the means of extending the royal power was the unlimited disposal of public money by His Majesty Dom Carlos I., or rather the mixing up of public moneys with the private property of the Royal House. The foreign Press, paid by the Dictator, has already given his version of the history of this squandering of public funds wherein Joao Franco is depicted as the man with the "mailed fist" capable of ending all these abuses. Nothing is more untrue.

The waste of money continues, but in a different way. The "Rotators," that is to say, "the Regenerators" and the "Progressists," who came into power by regular alternations, gave money to the King in an underhand manner, under the disguise of advances. They are charged by Joao Franco with being dishonest and downright rascals. He, however, the incorruptible and unapproachable man of honour and a second Cato, acknowledges the debts due from King to the public treasury, has them defrayed at the expense of the public treasury, and by a dictatorial act increases the Civil List by 160 contos (£32,000) per annum. Joao Franco claims to have settled the matter of the illegal advances to the Royal House by a dictatorial decree signed by the King! That is to say signed by the debtor, who first declared a state of siege in order to settle accounts with the nation, his creditor. The Dictator begins with a report on the unfortunate poverty of the King, which is a mass of inaccuracies and unabashed deceptions, picturing the financial position of the Royal House as full of difficulties.

OUTLAYS BY THE KING.

The untruthfulness of this declaration is evident on taking into consideration the large outlays made by the King during the whole period of this paraded poverty. This is the period of travels abroad, splendid receptions in Lisbon and "fetes" in honour of foreign sovereigns; this is the time when the King is buying the extensive farm of Bacalhoa, yachts, little motor-boats, two magnificent properties in Lisbon at the side of the "Necessidades" palace, four automobiles with luxurious bodies built by a celebrated Paris house. How happy could a man be amid such poverty!

Then the Dictator fixes the amount of the advances. They are, says he, 771 contos (£154,200). Where are the proofs? There is nothing further. Joao Franco asserts it, but that does not prove it.

Is his word sufficient? What is his moral authority, after the ignominious bankruptcy of his word of honour? He swore on his honour to respect the Constitution, and failed to do so; he promised to govern always with a Parliament, and closes it without good pretext; he bound himself to give liberty of the Press, and by a dictatorial decree suspends and can destroy every newspaper from one day to the next. The right of public meeting does not exist, the people cannot demonstrate, about a hundred persons are in prison on no definite charge, there is firing in the streets of Lisbon and Oporto—in a word, every form of liberty and all the rights of individuals are destroyed.

He swore to his Maker (like nearly all reactionaries he is a bigot) to carry on a strict and honest administration. Once in power, he begins a policy of unexampled corruption and venality, and endeavours to corrupt classes and individuals, distributing money through friends and co-religionists. He himself profits by dictatorial decrees, since the moment he falls from power, he will proceed to draw, in the position which he holds in a court of justice, 3 contos (£600) inst

find, has so incensed the politicians who are in opposition to the Dictatorship established by Senhor Joao Franco—with the full approval and support of King Carlos—as the fact that the European Press has adopted a somewhat more than sympathetic attitude towards the present unconstitutional "regime" in Portugal. "What," they exclaim, "is the value of the constitutional principles professed by all the leading organs of public opinion in Europe when so many of them are lending their active support to the open violation of every principle of constitutional government in Portugal?" Some members of the Opposition even go so far as to suggest that the economies which Senhor Joao Franco is affecting by the Abolition of sinecures are being converted into a secret service fund for the corruption of the European Press—a suggestion which, if it has no other value, throws a certain amount of light on the state of mind of those who make it. I see no reason to doubt the genuineness of the astonishment professed by the politicians at the support which Senhor Joao Franco has certainly received in the European Press. There is not the slightest doubt that the Portuguese Prime Minister is violating the constitution. So much is admitted; but the constitution has been suspended several times in the recent history of Portugal without any appreciable increase in the political temperature. Why, then this sudden rise to fever point?

The answer is the threefold. In the first place the Portuguese have a great feeling for form, and in establishing the present Dictatorship Senhor Franco did not, so to speak, observe the rules of the game. There was a certain brutality in the absence of all pretence with which he dismissed the Chambers and made arrangements for ruling the country without their assistance. In the second place his opponents realise that the Dictatorship established by Senhor Franco is to be used not merely to tide over a temporary difficulty but to bring about radical changes in the Administration. Sinecures are being abolished and all sorts of unexpected reforms are being introduced, which not only inflict inconvenience on a number of very deserving persons, but may be regarded as a reflection their previous administration of the country's affairs. In the third place the King has openly associated himself with the policy of his present Premier, and has made statements for publication to a foreign journalist which have very seriously wounded the dignity of many of his Majesty's former advisers.

If any further explanation were required of the attitude of hostility of the general body of Portuguese politicians towards the present dictatorship it may be found in the personality of the Dictator. Senhor Franco is a reformer, and there never was a successful reformer who could not, in some measure, be justly described as "arbitrary." Now in Lisbon everyone of consequence knows everybody else. Joao Franco had held various Ministerial posts before he became Prime Minister. He was the personal friend of many of the men who are now his most strenuous opponents, and you cannot talk for long with any of the leaders of the Opposition without discovering that there is an undercurrent of resentment that Joao Franco should have the audacity to think he is going to reform them!

NO PUBLIC OPINION.

So far the task of answering the question as to what the Portuguese think of the present "regime" is a comparatively easy one. But the crucial point is, what do the bulk of the population think and what are they likely to do if they do anything? The most honest answer is that nobody knows. There is scarcely such a thing in Portugal as what is known in other countries as "public opinion." When four out of every five of the population can neither read nor write it is difficult to discover what they are thinking and feeling. So far as appearances go the Portuguese "man-in-the street" does not care very much whether he is living under a dictatorship or under a Constitutional "regime." In political circles there is talk of all sorts of things that are going to happen, but many competent observers believe that the outward indifference of the populace reflects its real sentiments. All the same there is little doubt that the Republican Party has made many converts in recent years, and that one result of the present situation is still further to strengthen its ranks. But it is doubtful how far the tendency towards Republicanism is due to the establishment of Dictatorship. A much more potent factor in weaning the Portuguese from their allegiance to the Throne is the wretched system of Governments under which they exist. At bottom it is a question of finances. The Budget shows an annual deficit; the National Debt is increasing, and all the time the taxpayer is groaning under the burden of taxation which weighs him down.

If Senhor Franco can reorganise the finances so that the weight of taxation is appreciably lessened he may secure sufficient public support to enable him to carry out the programme of reforms which he apparently contemplated to the enjoyment of the ample competence which he is fortunate enough to possess. This may be magnificent, but it is not business, and it is not statesmanship. A nation is not educated, reformed, and led into the path of political virtue in a couple of years. Honesty of purpose and personal fearlessness are admirable qualities, but in themselves they are an insufficient equipment for the regenerator of a nation; and unless they are reinforced by a patriotism which counts no self-sacrifice too great and by qualities of heart and mind which enable their possessor to win and retain the confidence of his fellow countrymen, they would be regenerator must be prepared for bitter disappointments. Whether Senhor Franco will succeed in overcoming the hostility of the politicians and in attracting to himself the best elements in the country to co-operate with him in his patriotic task of reforming the administration, is a momentous question, to which as yet no definite reply can be given, but on which much depends.

TENDERS FOR SUPPPLY OF HIDES.

Keen Competition at Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 5.

A large and important contract for the supply of hides to the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, involving about 12 lakhs of rupees annually of cow and buffalo hides, attracted this year nine tenders of which seven were from Cawnpore, one from Delhi and one from Meerut. The rates tendered display remarkable keenness of competition, the highest tender being that of Bushi-uddin, a Meerut tenderer, who last year secured half the contract at 3 lbs. 6 oz. to the rupee. The lowest tenders are those of Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co. and Messrs. Noronha and Son, and the difference between their tenders representing Rs. 7,000 in favour of Messrs. Cooper, Allen and Co.

Up to date Bushi-uddin is 6 lakhs of rupees behind the supply in last year's contract and to obviate the large sum of money lapsing to the Government factory, tenders have now been invited for an intermediary contract for one and a half lakhs of rupees of buffalo hides which have been placed with Messrs. Noronha and Son whose tenders are less than of Bushi-uddin's by 2 rupees to every 20 lbs. The present contract lies between Messrs. Cooper Allen and Co., and Messrs. Noronha and Son.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

An Extraordinary Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

An extraordinary story was told to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher when the divorce suit of Budd vs. Budd was called on for hearing. The petitioner is the husband who seeks the undoing of the marriage knot on the ground of his wife's infidelity. The petitioner is a clerk in the Indian Foreign Office and married his wife at Karachi in January, 1903, under somewhat romantic circumstances. Immediately after the marriage ceremony he left her with her employer. He had never lived with her as man and wife and the marriage had not been consummated. He had never consummated it. He never saw her again until October, 1908, in Calcutta, after receiving a communication from her informing him that she had been unfaithful to him. He refused to have anything further to do with her. The correspondent was believed to be one Robert James who had gone away to Australia. The petition was filed in 1907, the delay being due to want of means.

His Lordship granted a decree nisi.

CIVIL VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 5.

The Civil Veterinary Conference of the principal Veterinary Officers and Directors of Agriculture of the various provinces assembles in Calcutta on Monday the 13th instant. It will be presided over by the Director-General of Agriculture, Captain G. K. Walker, F. R. C. V. S. The Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, has been appointed Secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE ACT FOR INDIA.

Proposal to the Board of Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 5.

I mentioned a day or two ago a proposal which the Secretary of State has referred to the Government of India for undertaking legislation in India on lines of the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870, of the United Kingdom. The idea originated with the Associated Scottish Life Assurance Offices of Edinburgh who addressed an interesting letter to the Board of Trade on the subject in which they said:—"The great public benefit which has resulted from the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870, was clearly brought out in the evidence laid before the House of Lords Committee last year, the two principal safeguards being the deposit of £20,000 required from Insurance Companies and the valuation of the liabilities by an Actuary at least once in every five years, full particulars of which have, as you are aware, to be furnished to you. That Act has served as a model for similar Acts in our self-governing Colonies to the great advantage of all concerned and no greater tribute could be paid to its efficiency than its adoption by these countries while that it is the case in this country and in our self-governing Colonies it is otherwise in India. There the only Act regulating Life Offices so far as is known to this Association, is that of 1882 under which the Companies have to make a statement showing there capital, liabilities, assests, etc. This is practically no safeguard at all as there is no requirement either to make an initial deposit or to furnish periodical valuation returns. The position therefore is this, that any individual or company may carry on life business there without due safeguards being provided for the protection of the public.

"The object of the Association in addressing you at the present time is to direct attention to the number of Native Companies springing up in India which are not subject to any of the regulations which have been found so necessary in this and other countries. The conditions now obtaining there are in fact similar to those which existed in Great Britain prior to 1870 and rendered possible the Insurance failure which led to the passing of the Act of that year. The idea of Insurance is to a large extent alien to the Indian mind, but so long as this product of Western civilization is maintained in India under sound and proper conditions the Association think it cannot fail to be of advantage to the community at large. If, however, owing to the absence of the Regulations which have been found necessary in this and in other countries, disaster were to overtake Life Offices in India the effect on the Native public especially would be most unfortunate. The Association, therefore, beg now respectfully to suggest that if the Government were to legislate for India on lines similar to those which have been found so advantageous in this and other countries, they would be conferring a benefit not only upon Insurance generally but upon India in particular."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of stationery and drawing and surveying materials during the year 1908-09 three tenders had been received and that he had arranged to enter into a contract with Mr. Hasanali Abdulali for the supply of drawing and surveying materials at rates aggregating Rs. 4,026-10-6.

Necessary sanction as asked for was given.

The Commissioner forwarded, for sanction to the proposal therein made, a copy of a letter to his address from the Municipal Solicitors, which was as follows:—

"We have the honour to state that overtures for a settlement of this claim having been made by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen on behalf of the defendants, we suggested to them that they should write to us officially stating what amount their clients were prepared to pay in settlement of the claim so that we could obtain instructions on the matter and they informed us, without prejudice, that with a view to avoiding litigation, with the Municipality, their clients were prepared to pay one-half of the Municipal claim against them, each party paying their own cost of the suit to date. We thereupon communicated with the Solicitors of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, the Guarantors of the Municipality, (at whose request this suit was filed) as to the proposal of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen and they informed us that in their clients' opinion, the amount offered in settlement was too small considering the heavy legal expenses already incurred, but that they were willing to settle for Rs. 7,000, each party bearing their own cost. As however the amount of the Municipal claim in this suit is Rs. 10,961-4-7, of which only Rs. 10,000 is guaranteed by the Association, we wrote to the Solicitors of the Association asking them to place it on record that Rs. 961-4-7 was to be paid in the first instance out of any sum received in settlement from Messrs. King, King & Co., and that in determining the balance payable by the Association under their guarantee and the Agreement entered into by the Association with the Municipality, they would only be credited with such amount received from Messrs. King, King & Co., as remained after deducting this unguaranteed sum of Rs. 961-4-7 and we enclose herewith for your information copy of a letter, dated the 28th ultimo, received by us from the Solicitors of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association stating that their clients would settle for Rs. 8,000, and that if this offer was accepted, Rs. 961-4-7 would be paid by their clients to the Municipality in addition to the Rs. 10,000 already guaranteed. We accordingly wrote to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen informing them that if their clients made an offer to pay Rs. 8,000, in full settlement, each party to pay their own cost, the same would be acceptable and that we had no doubt the Standing Committee would sanction a compromise on these terms and we have now heard from them in reply informing us that their clients will increase their offer to Rs. 8,000, which amount is to be accepted by the Municipality in full settlement of their claim and each party to bear their own cost and that they will send us a cheque for the amount on being informed that the proposed compromise has been sanctioned by the Standing Committee. Under the above circumstances we shall be obliged by your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee at the earliest possible date to a compromise of this suit on the above terms. By such compromise the Municipality will secure payment of the unguaranteed amount of Rs. 961-4-7 (which they could only recover if the suit were successful) in addition to the Rs. 10,000 already guaranteed that is the whole amount of this claim (less the interest on Rs. 961-4-7 at 9 per cent. from 20th June 1907) the cost of the suit and 4 per cent. interest on the Rs. 10,000 guaranteed being payable by the Association."

The necessary sanction to compromise the case was granted.

Mr. Somchand Dharsey and 32 others in a letter complained of a nuisance caused by two dust-bin carts located at the corner of Musjid Bunder Road and Shak Gully, and requested that the carts be removed to a less frequented place.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—

"With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 4,625 of 30th October 1907 and Corporation Resolution No. 4868 of 11th November 1907 regarding a complaint against the dust-bin carts located at the corner of Musjid Bunder Road and Shak Gully, I have the honour to foward herewith for the information of the above Bodies a copy of report No. B/1591 of 3rd December 1907 from the Deputy Health Officer, B Ward. As regards the market referred to I have the honour to state that as the action taken by the Executive Engineer for the removal of the squatters is not effectual, I have requested the Commissioner of Police to take the necessary steps in the matter."

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey contended that if the dust-bin carts were a nuisance they should be removed to some other site. It was unfair to remove the market which had been in existence for so many years and the removal of which market would cause inconvenience to many people. No complaint was made by the Deputy Health Officer against the market until petitioners sent in a complaint about dust-bin carts. He asked the Commissioner to find another site for the dust-bin carts which he thought would be available.

Further consideration of the question was postponed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PIECE-GOODS IN CHINA.

American Currency Proposals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

MAIL advices from Shanghai dated December 19 confirm recent reports of the improvement in local market values, but as this improvement was by no means proportionate to the fall in exchange the import trade was entirely dislocated. Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. point out that exchange had fallen 21 per cent. in three months, a movement which must, they say, have most disastrous effects on both native and foreign business houses at Shanghai. Of course the result has been to enhance the nominal value of local stocks, which however, still show an extraordinary disparity with current New York quotation at the present rate of exchange. There has been some speculative buying of such stocks by moneyed local men, which has had an encouraging effect on other holders. Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co. consider that there is every prospect that the stock of American goods at Shanghai will be comfortably cleared out during the next two or three months. Tientsin buyers have also been making inquiries in Shanghai, from which it is inferred that their orders for supplies will once more go to Shanghai importers. The credit system at Tientsin is said to have received its death-blow, as goods to the value of upwards of 13 million taels have gone into the country, and their proceeds are still wanting with which to meet the drafts in the banks. The Newchwang market is reported to have been altogether upset by the demoralised state of the currency question, for with exchange on Shanghai at a discount of 30 per cent or more Newchwang cannot afford to buy goods at their present cost. It is considered doubtful whether the Japanese trade will be possible under the new conditions. In the meantime a large business has been done at the Shanghai auctions at "booming" prices.

Mr. Henry Clews writes that advices from Washington indicate the possible adoption and enactment of the plan advocated by him for giving elasticity to the currency of the United States. This plan is that Congress should authorise national banks to increase their ordinary circulation by an emergency circulation to the extent of, say, 20 per cent of their paid up capital, the amount to be limited to £100,000,000, and to be issued upon approved savings bank securities to be deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency. This special issue of currency to be taxed to such an extent as to compel the speedy return and cancellation of such notes when the business needs no longer exist for the additional currency. "The plan of issuing emergency national bank reserve money would," says Mr. Clews, "remove the necessity of a central national bank, which is now being agitated to a considerable extent. Such a bank will never be acceptable to the national banks now existing, as it would curtail their business and attenuate and diminutize them. The jealousy of bank officials would cause them to exert all their influence against such a measure in Congress. It would be practically a revival of the old United States Bank, which was a source of so much political corruption, scandal, and disaster in President Jackson's time. Therefore we want no central bank. We have already all the banks we need. What we do need is to remedy the defects in our currency system, and for this let us labour and pray as one of the things necessary to our financial salvation."

The amalgamation of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway with the Midland is a project which has been discussed on more than one occasion in the past. Some years ago the matter was quite seriously entertained, and when the late Mr. Mathieson became general manager of the Midland it was expected that his long former experience in the service of the Glasgow and South-Western would facilitate an agreement of this sort. The amalgamation would be a very convenient thing from several points of view, but of course it would require the sanction of Parliament. Already the two companies possess a considerable amount of joint rolling stock, painted the colour of the Midland coaches which is practically the same as that of the Glasgow and South-Western. Morever, the vacuum brake is the standard one for both lines, while the Westinghouse is the standard brake for the Caledonian and North British lines. Although the Glasgow and South-Western and the Midland, unlike the Great Northern and Great Central, are not competing lines, considerable economies could, it is believed, be effected by amalgamation, and the position of the Glasgow and South-Western would be strengthened. It is pointed out that the Midland has already acquired an Irish line (the Belfast and Northern Counties), and in a view of the important trade and close intercommunication between Glasgow and the North of Ireland the absorption of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway would facilitate traffic between Scotland and Ireland as well as between England and Scotland.

Interesting figures relating to the insurance against fire of property within the administrative county of London are compiled from returns supplied by the various insurance companies for the purpose of apportioning their respective contributions towards the maintenance of the fire brigade. On the basis of £35 per £1,000,000 of sums assured, the companies are expected to contribute about £36,000 in 1908. The total amount of insurance effected is £1,026,467,880 exclusive of policies issued by Lloyd's, and of this huge total the Alliance is credited with no less than £246,650,333, these figures including policies issued by the Law Fire Office, which was recently acquired by the Alliance. The venerable Sun Fire Office is second on the list and is responsible for the respectable sum of £114,357,874, and following close upon the Sun we find that comparatively puny but very energetic office the Commercial Union, with £113,667,602, inclusive of the amounts covered by the Union Assurance Society, whose business was acquired in 1907. The Royal and the Phœnix are responsible for £72,042,530 and £68,889,179 respectively, and some little way behind we find the Liverpool and London and Globe with £46,777,104, and the North British and Mercantile with £42,540,380. These are all Tariff offices, and it is interesting to note that the largest and most successful of the companies outside the Tariff is responsible for no more than £13,217,436, while Lloyd's insurances against fire amount to almost exactly the same figure, being £13,589,966. Out of the £35,926 5s. to be contributed by the insurance companies towards the maintenance of the fire brigade the Alliance is expected to supply no less than £8,632 15s. 2d.; while a notable contrast to these figures is afforded by an item of 2s. 10d., which a recently established company doing a very modest business within the Metropolitan area is requested to contribute.

Commenting on the recent amalgamation of German shipping lines running to West Africa, the "Berliner Tageblatt" says:—"With the amalgamation in the West African service a perfecting of communications between Germany and her colonies has been achieved which not only corresponds to the wishes of mercantile circles but is also very welcome to the Government. For the establishment of a line competing with the monopolistic Woermann Line was originally mooted in the Reichstag in connection with the colonial debates at the end of 1906. The foundation of this competing line is due to Herr Menzell, who was willing to use for it the steamers of the Chinese Coast Shipping Company. The new Company, the Hamburg-Bremen African Line, was able to make the Woermann Line feel the stress of its competition. Moreover, from the beginning the possibility of a "rapprochement" of the new line to the North German Lloyd had to be reckoned with. This fact, and also the circumstance that a cessation of the temporary estrangement between the Woermann Line and the Government was expected, led to an amalgamation between the Woermann Line and Hamburg-American Line in March, 1907. This trend of affairs, however proved extremely unsatisfactory to the African interest centred in Bremen Differences between the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line followed, reaching a climax when it became definitely known that the Lloyd had a financial interest in the Hamburg-Bremen and had prevailed upon the latter to move from Hamburg to Bremen. These difficulties explain the long negotiations required to bring about the recent amalgamation."

The trials of the Australian pastoralist are not confined to droughts, rabbits, and dingoes. A correspondent who is managing a large station in New South Wales about 200 miles from Sydney sends the following graphic account of an invasion of locusts:—"We are not having too good a time of it just now (December 4, 1907). The storms of two weeks ago made a nice shoot in the grass, but a plague of grasshoppers, as they are locally termed, though they are probably true locusts, is now devouring everything. They travel about in armies, and don't leave a blade of grass behind them. Some of these armies extend over several square miles, and they rise off the ground in such swarms that you cannot ride a horse through them. In the shade of trees they collect most thickly, and in some places are three to four inches deep on the ground, and it is an absolute fact that you cannot get a horse to face them. At night the light attracts them into the house; my room is alive with them now, and the brutes are jumping all over me as I write. When a swarm comes along they sound like a hailstorm on the iron roof. They are bad nearly all over New South Wales, and if they do not pass along pretty quick it will be a poor look out for stock, which have already had rather a bad time. There is no doubt but that Australia 'takes the cake' for plagues. If it is not grasshoppers it is mice, or flies, or rabbits. We had a great clip this year—1,700 bales, sold at an average of £12 10s.,—the best clip we have had for years."

The Siamese correspondent also sends the following account of the rice crop, with a suggestion which may possibly be worthy of the attention of some of agricultural implement makers:—"I wrote some months ago that harvest prospects were bright, and this prediction has been fully verified. The new crop is now coming down country as fast as it can be harvested and threshed out. It is of excellent quality. In this connection it may be noted that Siam rice is gradually greatly improving, owing to improved methods of cultivation and irrigation. In some places up-to-date machinery has been introduced, and has replaced the cumbrous and primitive appliances hitherto in vogue, but the new ploughs, threshing machines, &c. are not quite satisfactory, not having been specially designed to meet the conditions of the country. It is practically certain that were some firm of implement makers to send out a representative possessed of a practical knowledge of agriculture as well as of machinery, and let him stay in Siam for twelve months, afterwards embodying his practical suggestions in various appliance suited to the needs of the people, they would receive a very substantial return for their trouble and outlay."

OIL VS. COAL IN SHIPS.

In the January number of the "Navy League Journal" appears among the Engineering Notes a most interesting and instructive letter from Mr. J. J. Kermode, M. I. Mech. E., which gives the case for oil-fuel in a most attractive fashion, though one sees here and there that the views expressed are not altogether unbiassed. Mr. Kermode may be said to have as intimate a knowledge of the possibilities of oil as a substitute for coal as anyone, as he was in charge of the experiments held at the instance of the Admiralty and chiefly carried out in the torpedo-boat-destroyer "Surly". For a long time the "Surly" was the butt for uncomplimentary remarks in the yard in which she lay, owing to the dense clouds of smoke with which she used to obscure the firmament, but, though nothing definite came out regarding the experiment they are now known to have been ultimately a brilliant success. The great difficulty with which Mr. Kermode had to contend was the Admiralty insistence on an arrangement whereby either coal or oil could be used, and the change had to be capable of being made at a moment's notice. The Admiralty officials were sceptical as to the possibility of obtaining full power from oil-fuel at all, but though the boiler and other conditions were not favourable, full power was easily obtained after a little experience. It will have been noticed that all the most recent destroyers have been fitted to burn oil and the wonderful results shown by them are ample proof of the success of the policy. It is evident that the use of oil in place of coal will have several great and obvious advantages. The range of action will be very largely increased and the number of stokers carried will be greatly reduced, indeed it is claimed that if the "Lusitania" burned oil she would be able to cut down her number of stokers from 312 to 27, and that these would be able to get far better results than the larger number. It is further stated that this ship would be able to carry another 4,000 tons of cargo and quite 250 more passengers, and even this is not all, for the greater cleanliness of the boiler-tubes resulting in more regular operation of the fires would reduce the length of the voyage by as much as eight hours. Mr. Kermode asserts that the necessity of burning down for the purpose of cleaning fires results in the loss of at least 10,000 horse-power every four hours. Now allowing that even half of all this is true, it is perfectly evident that we have already the serious rival to coal that the Coal Commission declared was not in sight, or even probable, and the matter is one of National and Imperial concern. Ever since the advent of steam-power Britain has had a great advantage in the enormous wealth of coal readily obtainable within her own borders, and while coal was found in other countries, none approached in quality that found in the collieries of South Wales. If all this is to be changed the naval advantage may rest with one of our rivals, and, if that were the case, enormous stores of oil, most carefully defended, would have to be preserved against emergencies. It is satisfactory to learn that the Admiralty have already made preparations for tackling this problem, and have decided on some great tanks at the Naval Ports. The best preparations of this kind must, however, be insufficient if adequate stores of oil be not obtainable within the Empire, and the mere necessity of transporting it overseas is in itself a weakening of our position inasmuch as it becomes more vitally necessary than ever to retain the continuous command of the sea, for fear of running short. Mr. Kermode thinks that adequate supplies will be available from Trinidad, Texas, California, Mexico, Borneo, Burmah, India, Chile, and probably also British West Africa, which seems to make our position fairly secure if only the supplies are not interrupted, though our advantage over other nations in having fuel of incomparably the best quality has vanished. One of the greatest of the good qualities of oil is the ease, speed and cleanliness with which a ship can be replenished. There will be no more coal begrimed decks and cabins with all port-holes closed at Port Said, as the whole operation will be swiftly and silently performed by steam pumps in considerably less time. Mr. Kermode accuses shipowners, and even the Admiralty, who have been in the forefront with experiments, of tardiness in taking up this new method, and states that anywhere east of Suez it is cheaper to fire ships with oil than with coal, and more satisfactory into the bargain. When, however, he states that the use of oil will render ships less smoky, we are inclined to doubt, at all events for the present, as the naval manœuvres showed plainly that the worst offenders in making smoke were the ships that were fitted to burn oil, but it is possible that practice and knowledge will overcome this difficulty. Since the introduction of water-tube boilers ships have made far more smoke than they did with the old Scotch type, as in order to secure perfect combustion, much more careful stoking is necessary. Whether Mr. Kermode has overstated his case or not it is abundantly clear that oil-fuel has come to stay, inasmuch as every ship at present under construction for the Navy has been designed to carry and burn it, either alone or as an addition to the coal supply, so that the sooner our arrangements for storing it are completed the better it will be.

WET BOB.

NAVASAKTI SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The Navasakti sedition case was again before Mr. Kingsford to-day when the Bengali translator was further cross-examined and re-examined, after which the hearing was adjourned to the 10th instant.

SWADESHI AGITATORS AT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

Notices are being issued by the Swadeshi leaders here to convert the Saraswati festival here tomorrow when the Bengalis usually worship their pens, books and inkstands, into a political celebration of Swadeshi.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

9th Extra Meeting.

Saturday, February 8.

HANDICAP.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Oakton 9st 12lbs, Royalist 8st 10lbs, Forfeit 7st 7lbs, Botha 9st 5lbs, Pelargonium II 8st 8lbs, Harpest 6st 7lbs, Admiral Crichton 8st 12lbs, Lady Metal 8st 4lbs, Love Song 8st 11lbs and Prince Lyon 8st 1lb.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE SCURRY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Posco 10st 1lb, St Patrick 8st 4lbs, Forfeit 7st 10lbs, Love Song 9st 2lbs, Prince Lyon 8st 1lb, Zotique 7st 8lbs, Ianthi 8st 13lbs, Epitome 7st 13lbs, Winsome 7st 5lbs, Lady Medal 8st 5lbs, Vocalist 7st 11lbs, Dormant 7st 3lbs and Aruna 6st 12lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—1 mile.

Nooman 9st 12lbs, Recruit 7st 11lbs, Talal 7st 2lbs, Peculiar 8st 11lbs, Royal 7st 9lbs, Rashad 7st 2lbs, Kastanten 8st 10lbs, Albert Victor 7st 8lbs. Swordsmen 7st, Dumra 8st 6lbs, Moonin 7st 7lbs, Salawar 7st, Hadee 8st 4lbs, Moscow 7st 6lbs, Sir Jamal 6st 13lbs, Dhamas 8st 3lbs, Joker 7st 5lbs, Come Soon 6st 12lbs, Melbourne 8st 1lb, Court Martial 7st 4lbs, Sugger 6st 10lbs, Makhjoom 7st 13lbs, Hazza 7st 3lbs, Salaam 6st 8lbs, Dhafer 7st 12lbs, The Barb 7st 3lbs and Patna 6st 4lbs.

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 7lbs.

THE LITTLE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mudlool 9st 10lbs, Basheer 8st 5lbs, Rufus 7st 4lbs, Amood 8st 12lbs, Gaucho 7st 12lbs, Ragub 7st 2lbs, Sir Jamal 8st 10lbs, Rajput 7st 11lbs, Rome Alli 6st 6lbs, Sabig 8st 8lbs, Sib 7st 10lbs, Caravan 8st 7lbs and Jalmood 7st 8lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p. m. Thursday 6th February 1908.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 5th February.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 5.

In the meeting to-day which was well attended, the favourites won in most of the events. The following are the details:—

DESERT HANDICAP.

Major Williamson's Jeddah 7st 3lbs ..... Melsom 1
Mr Chaplain's Avatar 10st 6lbs ..... Captain Annesley 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's Nusser 10st 7lbs ..... Robinson 3

Eight ran. The favourite won by one length; three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—63secs.

OPEN PONY CHASE

Mr J D Scott's Lady Viola 11st 7lbs ... Mr Tomkinson 1
Major Williamson's Irish 8st 12lbs ..... Northmore 2
Colonel Beaver's Companion 8st 10lbs ..... Trenoweth 3

Four ran.—The favourite won by a length; three and half lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—4 min. 18 secs.

HANDICAP HORSE CHASE.

Mr Reynard's Baron Athel 12st 7lbs ... Capt Annesley 1
Mr Beaumont's Wales 10st 4lbs ..... Trenoweth 2
Major Moore's Daroji 9st 3lbs ..... C Hoyt 3

Seven ran. The favourite won by three-quarters of a length; three lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—4min. 38 2/5secs.

GOOMTEE PLATE.

Mr Faunthorpe's Devon 7st 5lb ..... Manley 1
Mr Galstaun's Circus Girl 9st ..... Robinson 2
Major Popham Young's Fabius 8st 2lb ..... Southall 3

Seven ran. Outsider won from the first and second favourites by a length, half a length between 2nd and 3rd.—Time 1 min. 18 2/5secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.

Major Popham Young's Surkhab 7st 13lb ..... Southall 1
Messrs Wilson and Jolliffe's High Flag 7st 6lbs. Robinson 2
Thakur Sri Pal Singh's Nusser 10st 4lbs ..... Robinson 3

Six ran.—Second favourite won by two lengths; same distance separating the 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1min. 24secs.

DILKUSHA PLATE.

Mr Cosen's Umutbee 9st 8lbs ..... Trenoweth 1
Mr Barton's Cracker 10st 12lbs ..... Bond 2
Mr Ward's St Michael 9st 3lbs ..... Captain Winter 3

The favourite won by three lengths, with four lengths separating 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1min. 16secs.

CHARBAGH PLATE.

Mr J D Scott's Kathleen II 10st 4lbs ..... Templeman 1
Thakur Sri Pal Singh's Plover 7st 9lbs ..... Murdison 2
Mr Rose's Primrose 8st 11b ..... Fraser 3

Six ran. The favourite won by three quarters of a length; neck between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1min. 4 3-5secs.

LILLIPUTS.

Mr Murray's Intiyas 7st 13lbs ..... Manley 1
Mr Butler's Heathen 7st 13lbs ..... Melsom 2
Mr Fail's Chance 9st ..... Trenoweth 3

Five ran. The favourite won by half a length; two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1min. 10 4-5secs.

TELEGRAPH APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. H. E. Chapel, Superintendent, Punjab Division, proceeds on combined leave in March next and will be relieved by Mr. R. Elrington from Ajmere, Mr. R. W. Hodge becoming Superintendent of Telegraphs, Rajputana Division.

Mr. J. S. Hewett Superintendent of Telegraph Stores, proceeds on combined leave in March preparatory to retirement in October next. His place at Alipur will be taken by Mr. W. S. Sharpe, Mr. E. L. Bagshawe becoming Superintendent of Telegraphs, Calcutta Presidency Division.

Messrs. H. E. A. Goodall, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Office, and J. J. R. Overton, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Division, proceed on combined leave in April and their places will be taken by Mr. J. D. Macrae and Mr. G. W. Talbot respectively.

DARING BURGLARY IN HOWRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

The office of the District Engineer, E. I. Railway, was early this morning raided by burglars and cash amounting to Rs. 1,000 was carried off from the iron safe which was broken open. The office building adjoins the house of the District Magistrate of Howrah. The burglary was a particularly daring one. The police have the matter in hand.

A DURWAN RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 5.

At the Coroner's inquest on the body of the youth, who was killed by the Durwan who ran amok a few days ago, was read to-day the evidence recorded as to the events of that day. It transpired that the deceased and the other two men wounded by the Durwan were quite unknown to him. The enquiry was adjourned for the evidence of the two wounded men who are still in hospital.

THE final forecast of the sugarcane crop in Bengal places the gross outturn of cane gur at 8,143,000 cwts against 8,405,100 cwts of last year.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 28 January:—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 22nd October 1907, the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated 16th January, regarding an alteration of the Gamdevi Estate Street Scheme (Scheme No. IV).

Letter from the Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 14th December.

"Referring to Section 28 (1) of Bombay Act, IV. of 1898, I have the honour, on behalf of the Board, to submit, for the sanction of Government, the Board's scheme in respect of an alteration of part of Street Scheme No. IV.

I beg to append as required by Section 28 (2) of the Act—

(a) Report of the Land Acquisition Committee, No. III. of 5th March 1907, adopted by a Resolution of the Board, No. 51 of 12th March 1907, giving the terms and conditions for the exchange of land in respect of the acquisition of the portions of the property, Case No. 23, Scheme IV. required for Trust purposes, and Trust Resolution, No. 214, dated 22nd October 1907, regarding the alteration of Scheme IV. for the acquisition of the property in question.

(b) Plans Nos. 2380 and 25 showing in green colour the plot C comprised in the altered part of the Scheme. No estimate is necessary as the consideration of the acquisition is to be a conveyance of other land in exchange.

(c) A statement specifying the land, the acquisition of which will, in the opinion of the Board, be necessary for or affected by the execution of the scheme.

(d) A schedule showing the rateable value entered in the Commissioner's Assessment Book, at the date of publication of a Notification relating to the land under Section 28, of all land specified in the statement under clause (c), and a schedule showing reteable value of lands wholly or partially situated within 80 feet from either side of any street to be formed or altered in executing the Scheme.

The Municipal Corporation have intimated that they have no objection to the proposed alteration.

"No reply has been received to the one notice served on the owner of the property, i.e., the Trustees of the Fire Temple, who are parties to the proposed agreement.

"I beg to request that Government will be pleased to accord their early sanction to Scheme IV. as altered a second time."

Resolution.—Revised scheme is sanctioned.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The necessary steps should be taken to issue the declaration required under Sections 29 and 32 of the Act.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated the 3rd December 1907, the following Resolution of Government in the General Department, dated 17th January, regarding the plans and estimates for the construction of two blocks of chawls in Mandvi Koliwada (Scheme VIII).

Letter from the Secretary, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 11th December.

"At the request of the Trustees, I have the honour to submit, for the sanction of Government, as required by Section 28 (3) of Act IV of 1898, the accompanying plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 2,77,000 for the construction of two blocks of chawls in Mandvi-Koliwada for housing the poorer classes displaced in the carrying out of the Board's Scheme No. VIII.

"The site chosen is at the extreme southern end of Dongri Street, bounded on the south by the west approach to the Carnac Bridge and on the east by the G. I. P

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 5.

On Tuesday afternoon heavy clouds began to bank up at Allahabad and during the ensuing night there was steady and continuous rainfall lasting till well after daylight. It is hoped that this rain, which is the best local fall since last August, may prove to have been general over the provinces.

Though its effect on the harvest crops may be limited, the benefit to fodder supply and market gardens will certainly be enormous coming as it does just at a time when the Dhoob grass is ready to make a fresh start if it is allowed the least encouragement by nature.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 5.

The weather has become unsettled in East Central India and the adjacent districts and fairly general rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and East Central Provinces, while rain is also reported from Gaya, Benares, Allahabad, Sutna and Nizamabad.

The skies have become heavily overcast in these areas as well as in the rest of the Province of Bengal excluding the Orissa Coast.

The skies have almost cleared in Baluchistan, but a fresh disturbance is affecting Kashmir where thick cloud has appeared.

In Burma the skies are almost clear, humidity normal or in excess and the temperature approximately normal.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, light general rain has fallen in Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts and in South Behar and moderate to thick cloud spread over the whole division except Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Orissa Coast.

The air is damper than usual in Chota Nagpur, South Behar and Orissa and contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere while the temperature is normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, rain has fallen locally in the East of the Central Provinces and light falls are reported from Allahabad, Benares and Sutna. Raipur records 1 inch and Chanda 3/4. The skies are thickly clouded in the eastern districts and lightly clouded in the west of the Central Provinces but is clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and normal or in defect in the remainder of the division while the temperature is in defect except in the south of the Central Provinces and east of the United Provinces where it is normal.

In the north-west of India the skies are heavily overcast in Kashmir and clear or lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average and the weather is considerably colder than usual except in Baluchistan, and in the hill districts of Upper India.

In the Peninsula, Nizamabad had 3/4 inch of rain and light moderate cloud spread over the greater part of the division. Humidity is in defect on the north-western districts and in parts of the Madras Coast and is normal or in excess in the rest of the Peninsula, while the temperature is normal or in excess except in the north-west where the weather is cooler than usual.

Forecast :—Local rain is probable in the north-east of India and few falls in the adjacent districts to the west and lightly precipitation is likely in Kashmir.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standared at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th February 1908 was 29·97·7 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by .01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by .01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th February 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Multan, Rawalpindi, Sirsa and Ambala and clear elsewhere. Calms and variable winds prevail generally. Humidity is much less than usual at Sirsa and Delhi. Weather during day as well as at night has been cooler than usual.

United Provinces.—Light showers are reported from Allahabad. The sky is heavily clouded at Allahabad and, lightly at Jhansi. Winds are westerly at Allahabad northerly at Jhansi while calms are recorded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Allahabad and drier in other places. Temperature both during day and night has been much cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and Jaipur and drier elsewhere. Temperature both during day and night have been 3° to 11° in defect normal generally. Wind was north-westerly at Allahabad and calms are recorded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhuj and Deesa and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally less than usual. Winds are variable in direction. The air is drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures have been generally below the average.

Central Provinces.—Over an inch of rain fell at Raipur (1·17") and over three-quarters at Chanda and light showers at Jubbulpore and Nagpur. Sky is thickly clouded at Jubbulpore and Raipur and lightly or moderately clouded at the remaining stations. Humidity is in moderate to large excess of normal at Raipur, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Amraoti and generally in defect elsewhere. The direction of air movement is easterly or north-easterly at Raipur, Nagpure, Amraoti, Hoshangabad and Saugor and northerly at Jubbulpore. The day temperature had been generally in defect of normal while weather during night was 1° to 4° in excess at Jubbulpore, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur and Raipur.

Konkan.—Skies are only lightly clouded at Mormugao and Karwar while the air is much drier than usual at most places. Winds are northerly at Bombay and Mormugao and easterly at Ratnagiri, Karwar recorded calm. Weather both during the day and night has been much cooler than usual.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports three-quarters of an inch of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded throughout the district. The air is much damper than usual at Nizamabad and drier elsewhere. The direction of air movement is north-westerly at Bijapur and Sholapur, north-easterly to south-easterly at Nizamabad, Malegaon and Cochin while Belgaum, Hyderabad and Calicut recorded calm. Temperature both maximum and minimum varies but slightly from normal.

General Remarks.—Weather is generally fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co's steamer "Oriental" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from Aden brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arnott, Mr N E
Dickson, Mr and Mrs A C
Inman, Mrs M
Miller, Mrs
James, Mr J H
Abbott, Mr E W
Duncan, Mr A A
Malarny, Mr Jas
Debben, Miss N M
Lopey, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Elphinstone, Major A P
Lyon, Mrs P C
Walsh, Mr and Mrs E H
Walmsley, Mr and Mrs H
Kilburn, Mr, Mrs O C
Pantulu Mr K S
Rose, Mrs D
Jamieson, Mr H W
Brown, Capt H E
Fuller, Mr R E
Johnstone, Lt F A B
Colvin, Lady
Lund, Mr R
Mannch, Mr S
Boyle, Mrs Ed.
Onion, Mr L J
Tyrrell, Capt J R
Steinbergor, Capt and Mrs R E
Huntingdon, Miss
Jolly, Capt and Mrs R A
Murray, Mr A R
White, Mrs H H and infant
Berkett, Dr R W
Wallace, Mr C W
Moreau, Mr E

FROM PORT SAID.

Ross, Dr and Mrs E D

FOR KARACHI.

Sandilands, Capt H R
Kasl, Mr J J
Lt M H

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (BOMBAY CENTRE.)

Mr. George Lund, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, begs to acknowledge with thinks the receipt of the following donations during the year 1907 :—

Through Messrs. Darashah Nuserwanji Marker and Dosabhai Framji Panthaki, Honorary Brigade Secretaries, Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, (for Uniforms of members), Rs. 501.

Dr. Edulji Manockji Mody 75, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., Messrs. A. Blascheck & Co., Messrs. Soundy & Co., Messrs. Seymore Dove & Co., and Mr. H. A. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, each, Rs. 50. Mr. N. Leslie Rs. 25. H. E. E. P., Mr. A. A. Vlasto and Ernest Aug Goll, each Rs. 15. Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, J. P., Rs. 12. Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Bar-at-Law, H. J., Bai Awabai Framji Petit, Mr. John Fachire, Mrs. Livingstone, Mr.' S. B. Bharoocha, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Mr. U. Richardson, Sir. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Messrs. Darashah N. Marker, and Dosabhai F. Panthaki, Honorary Class Secretaries, and Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., each Rs. 10. Bombay Electric Co. Rs. 7. Mr. P. de Bure, S. J., G. G. Mr. Malcolm Hogg, Mr. E. F. Allem, The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. Dunn, H. K., Mr. J. Hall, B. H. Hewett, Mr. P. M. Dalal, H. M., J. L. R., Mr. Kavasha S. Powvala, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy, R. H. M., R. W. H., Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Rustam S. Powvala, Mr. F. R. Wadia, M. A., LL. B., O. M., J. G. O. G.O., Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. H. R. Demk, R. W. L. D., Mr. M. R. Jardine, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Mr. H. L. Richardson, Mr. Leslie Crawford, Mr. V. Khimji, Mr. M. M. Cama, Pesonji N. Masani, Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas, Mr. S.S. Story., Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., H M.S., Mr. Pooronmull Goolji Singance, Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Bai Heerabai Jamsetjee Petit, Mr. D. C. Pandole, A.B.P., Mr. J. A. Dunkerley, Mr. D. W. Wilson, Mr. E. P. Comber, W.H.C., Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, B.A., Mr. J. E. Modi, B.A., Mr. J. R. Wadia, Mr. Stickland, Mr. J. A. Grant, C. P. S., T. W. C., Mr. H. Constanay Wright, Mr. Dharamsey M. Goculdass, Mr. P. B. Jeejeebhoy, L. G. F., Messrs. Babaji Sakharam & Co., Mr. P. Glynn, Mr. W. W. P. Raw Babader Currumsey Damji, Mr. W. H. Brady, E. C. B. A., Mr. F. Jackli, Mr. J. A. Geddes, Mr. Nusserwanji N. Boyce, Mr. J. B. Dalal.. Mr. A. S. Moos, Mr. L. C. H. Y., Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia, Mr. Framji Bomonji Jijibhoy, Messrs. N. Powell & Co., J. C. R. N., Mr. H. F. Sonter, G. R., Mr. A. Scott Smith, Mr. J. F. Seaton. Mr. W. F. Ross, Messrs. Hoar & Co., Mr. J. G. Marten, Mr. R P. Scott, Mr. B.C. Beade, F. A. R., L. C. B. M., A. S. C., Messrs. H. Harwood, A.S. B., Mr. J. Greig, Mr. W. T. Tooil, Messrs. Comptoir National da Ecompte, Paris, Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co., Mr. J. Foreman, Mr. J. J. Horne, H. B. H., Mr. L. H. Savile, Mr. K. Kodama, Messrs. Th. Vafiades & Co., Mr. O. Schellizzi, A. E. B., G. A. D., R. H. B., Mr. R. P. Brown, P. B. H., Bai Bachubai M. S. Jamsetjee, Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama., Messrs. Hansraj P. Thackersey, and Madhowjee D. Thackersey, Mr. G. McKenzie, Mr. P. E. Percival, I. C. S., Mr. Sheriff D. Canjee, Professor W. H. Sharp, M. A., G.T. D. J., Mr. George Service, Mr. J. S. Brown, O. M., Mr. R. B. Boman Behram, Mr. Hormasji R. Umrigar, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., Mr. D. N. Bhaderje, Bar-at-Law, Major J. H. McDonald, I. M. S., Mr. J. Pearson, Mr. Khaikhosro Maneckjee., Pde S. & Co, A. E. B., J. R. M., H. P. S. S., and Mr. G. Bettone., each Rs. 5; And many others under Rs. 5.

Further contributions will be thankfully received at the Sassoon Institute Building, Fort, and acknowledged in local newspapers.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th Jan. on 504·35 Miles open

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 2,20,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway	278	439	8	722
For previous 3 weeks of half year	3,62,000	5,83,000	11,000	9,56,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,02,000	8,03,000	15,000	13,20,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,26,654	2,61,076	2,967	3,90,697
Per mile of Ry. do.	251	518	6	775
Total to corresponding date do.	4,81,941	9,37,667	9,001	14,48,609

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 26,697
Do. to date ..... „ 1,28,009

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th Jan. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs.	Rs. 23,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	128	....	163
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	13,500	32,000	....	45,500
Total for 4 weeks	18,500	50,000	....	68,500
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	4,935	15,304	124	20,363
Per mile of Ry. do.	35	108	1	144
Total to corsp date do.	19,726	85,677	386	1,05,859

Increase for the week .... Rs. 2,627
Decrease to date ..... „ 37,399

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th Jan. on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 600	Rs. 400	Rs. 10	Rs. 1,010
Or per mile of Railway	35	23	....	58
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,280	700	20	2,000
Total for 4 weeks	1,880	1,100	30	3,010
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	316	295	1	612
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	17	....	35
Total to corresponding date do.	1,142	1,315	12	2,470

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 398
Do. to date ..... „ 540

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th Jan. on 1,768·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 3,90,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	90	181	4	275
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	4,12,000	8,42,000	19,000	12,73,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,72,000	11,62,000	26,000	17,60,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,82,752	4,04,552	2,782	5,90,187
Per mile of Ry. do.	103	229	2	334
Total to corsp date do.	7,05,670	13,42,740	23,684	20,73,094

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 1,03,187
Do. to date ..... „ 3,13,094

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 18th Jan. on 101 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 40	Rs. 2,440
Or per mile of Railway	16	11	....	26
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	4,200	3,060	110	7,370
Total for 4 weeks	5,700	4,160	150	10,010
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corsp date do.	..	..	..	..

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin,' writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says :—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BECOMING STYLES FOR TALL WOMEN.

The true secret of dressing well lies in dressing unostentatiously, and this rule to a certain extent applies equally to tall and short women. For the tall women dark shades are better than light, and she is hardly likely to look so well in anything as in an all black costume. Basqued coats or redingotes are always becoming to the tall woman, while sac or semi-sac coats may be safely adopted. Blaros and Eton jackets should always be left along, but short capes of ample proportions belong almost exclusively to the tall, graceful, and slender woman with sloping shoulders. The fashionable pelerines and the capes of long-haired fur, which would dwarf a short stature and coarsen the silhouette of a short and stout woman, are ideal for a long, slender figure. Skirts for the tall woman should be lavishly trimmed at the foot in horizontal lines, but too many frills should be avoided, especially in evening gowns, as they tend to give an over-massive effect. Exaggerated short skirts should never be worn by the tall woman, and, although skirts fitting closely over the hips and provided with a substantial flare round the hem are extremely suitable, great care should be exercised in hitting a good medium, as the very long skirt, which almost lies in folds over the feet, and which gives such a lengthening appearance to the woman of tiny proportions, produces the same effect when not required. The modern Greek dress is the most beautiful of this season's fashions. Ingenuity has arranged, while adhering to the famous drapery, that we can move with grace in the modern drawing-room, while all the clinging lines and soft folds are maintained. These draperies, however, are not to be recommended to the stout woman. There are plenty of other styles for her, such as the Louis XV., and the Directoire, which are extremely smart and beautiful in their way in fine cloth and velvet. For the stout figure Dame Fashion has modified all her latest whims and subdued all the most recent colours. The shoulder seams on the dresses are disguised by draperies or embroideries, and the shoulder lines are always drooping.

EMBROIDERED BANDS FOR HATS.

Embroidered hats are one of the newest ideas, and they promise to be extremely popular as the spring advances. Hats in velvet, fur, cloth, and in felt are being combined charmingly with embroidery in all forms and with every variety of colour. The most wonderful blues and reds and green of peacock tints, the deepest yellows and richest shades of burnt orange, silver and gold and steel beads are used in the carrying out of the embroidery idea, and the designs chosen are nearly all in Oriental style, worked in heavy floss. The embroidery may be on the rim or crown of the hat, but is most frequently seen on the hat-band. Dull blues and pale and deep yellows are being attractively worked out in Oriental designs on brown velvet, and then there are the embroidered bands of filet net, made up over black satin or taffetas. The embroidery is sometimes done in the self tones of the filet, but frequently it is more effectively employed embroidered in the heavier coloured floss. The designs are worked out in solid or in cross with embroidery on the net. A number of black taffetas hats are shown, and the rich Persian colours against a hat-band of black taffetas are artistic and distinctive looking. Touches of gold and silver and embroidered bands of beads are also used on the black picture hats. Another good idea is to have the large hatpins, which are so fashionable, embroidered with the same colours and designs that adorn the hat-band. These bands of embroidery can be used for any style of hat, and they are particularly effective on fur hats and again soft little crowns of mink, ermine, chinchilla and other modish furs, united with brims covered with silk, satin, velvet, or even tulle. These embroideries blend well with the richness of the fur, and one pretty model from Paris had a crown of chinchilla and a bébé brim embroidered with small forget-me-nots and three frills of finely-pleated embroidered lace. Small hats of ermine are being trimmed with this lace. One design had a scarf of lace touched with hand embroidery and knotted at the left side, where it was held by a big, dull gold buckle studded with green stones, resembling chrysoprase. Handsome buckles of wrought gold, silver, or cut steel, adorned with semi-precious or imitation stones, are used on the fur toques trimmed with embroidery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

399 DRILLS.

No 1 Company.
Saturday the 8th instant 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi, Fort parade at Church Gate Station at 4-40 p m.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.
No 2 Company.
Thursday the 6th instant at 9 p m and Saturday the 8th instant at 5 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki Caps for Thursday and Saturday.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Feb 6.

39 Inspection Parade—It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection will take place in Camp on Saturday next, the 8th instant at 4 p.m.
Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.
1 Every member who is not on leave is required by regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.
2 The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available members of their company to attend this parade.
Train.—The Railway Authorities are providing accommodation by the train leaving Colaba at 3 p m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	1	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	17
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total*	3	6	103
Total plague deaths to date	.. 141,757		
Same date last year	16	13	126

* One imported case from Delhi.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Death
3	2

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

FEBRUARY, 5th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	62	83	11
B	102	177	31
C	89	190	27
D	63	60	2
E	57	194	11
F & G	52	6	0
Total to date	425	709	82
Total rats killed			1,134

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BY THE WAY.

"CITY-ROAD" ON THE THAMES.

The news that the Thames has been frozen over in the upper reaches reminds one that it was in the very same week of January that the historic frost of 1814 gripped London's waterway and made of it a high-road on which thousands of people promenaded and made merry. From Blackfriars Bridge to London Bridge sprang up a new "City-road," lined on each side by booths of all descriptions ornamented with streamers, flags, and signs; a dozen printing-presses poured forth innumerable cards and broadsides; dancing-booths and merry-go-rounds, swings, and sliding-barges ministered in scores to the "fun of the fair"; and "Lapland mutton" cooked on the spot was sold at a shilling a slice. Day after day, from dawn to nightfall, the river between the two bridges was black with merrymaking crowds of pleasure-seeker, until, on February 5, the thaw came, the ice began to crack under the rising tide, and booths and printing-presses, donkeys, and merry-go-rounds vanished more quicly than they had made their appearance.

WHO ARE THE BEST SKATERS?

It is probably safe to say that Austria has produced more fine skaters than any other country. One may instance G. Hugel, who won the World's Championship on three occasions; G. Fuchs, who obtained that honour in 1896; Edward Engelmann, twice European champion; and Max Bohatsch, who has likewise been champion of Europe. Apart from these, Austria has provided many skaters quite in the first class. As befits a nation of dancers, its skaters display remarkable delicacy, lightness of touch, and harmony, and in skating to music their rhythm is matchless.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Hungary also has produced several notable skaters, the best being F. von Foldvary, of Budapest. Switzerland has few figure-skaters and none of distinction. To Sweden belongs the distinction of having provided Ulrich Salchow, who holds the remarkable record of having won the World's Championship for five successive years. The Norwegians skate as do the Swedes, strenuously and with much vigour; they favour speed rather than the figure department of the sport. The Dutch, of course, are a nation of skaters. "But, good as the Dutch are," Mr. E. W. Syers, the English authority, has declared, "they have now no chance with the Swedes and Norwegians; and we, in turn, are just as far behind the Dutch." According to Mr. Syers, no English skater would have the remotest chance of being placed in any first-class contest abroad.

REAPPEARANCE OF A FAMOUS COMET.

Professor Max Wolf, of the Konigstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, whose success in discovering new minor planets is so remarkable, has added to his laurels by being the first astronomer to see Encke's Comet on its present return to the sun. The comet is at present moving north and east between the stars Gamma and Omega Piscium, and requires a big glass to observe it, but as its perihelion passage is not due until the end of April it will, no doubt, as at its last return in 1904, come within range of a pair of binoculars before it sets out again for its twenty-month's journey towards the orbit of Jupiter.

TO FALL INTO THE SUN.

Encke's Comet has been our most frequent cometary visitor since it was first seen in 1786. In 1819 Professor Encke recalculated its elements and predicted its subsequent return with a troublesome discrepancy of 21/2 hours, by which period it always turns up in advance of its calculated time. For many years this shortening of its orbit was assigned to its having to force its way through a resisting medium in inter-planetary space, but later an encounter with a swarm of meteors has taken the place of the resisting medium theory. Whatever the cause however, the gradual contraction of its orbit—peculiar to this comet alone— must result in its finally falling into the sun.

A 1908 CENTENARY.

In the lists which we have seen of the 1908 centenaries there is a curious omission. Alphonso Karr should have been included, as he was born towards the end of 1808, and was therefore a contemporary of the Romantics, though hardly a member of the group. He was journalist as well as novelist, becoming editor of the "Figaro" in 1839, and shortly afterwards starting the more truculent "Les Guepes," in which he scarified Sainte-Beuve for publishing a volume of poems celebrating his liaison with Madame Victor Hugo. From 1848 onwards he devoted himself almost entirely to horticulture. "Autour de mon jardin" is probably the best remembered of his books, and he said that the title by which he hoped to be known to posterity was that of "premier jardinier de la France."

THE PONIATOWSKIS.

A good story is told of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, the father of the Prince Stanislas Poniatowski, who died the other day in Paris. When Napoleon III. came to the throne he was the Ambassador from Tuscany to France, and the Emperor naturalised him and made him a Senator. There was a good deal of hostility to the nomination; and when the new Senator came to take his seat the cry was raised: "He is not a Frenchman." The President of the Senate was, however, equal to the occasion. He recalled the fact that the Prince's father had served under the First Napoleon, who had made him a Marshal, and he added: "When Marshal Poniatowski saved the French army at Leipsic, nobody troubled to inquire whether he was a French citizen or not." The "mot" saved the situation, and the opposition was disarmed.

THE LONGEVITY OF BIRDS.

Apropos of a paragraph on this subject, Mrs. Ely writes from Hove Park gardens, Hove: "I thought it might interest your readers to know that I had a ringdove for nine years, and when it came into my possession it must then have been a year old. It lived in a wicker cage, except when about the room, I used to take it away with me wherever I went. Towards the end of its life it became asthmatical, and at last could not get up on the perch, but lived in the bottom of the cage for a long while, having apparently also lost the use of its legs. It used to lay eggs at regular intervals. For a dove to live under these conditions for ten years is, I think, worthy of note, though it seems insignificant beside the record of the one mentioned in "Country Life."

THE HARD CASE OF AMERICAN MIDSHIPMEN

Many candidates who have just endured the ordeal of an examination have doubtless wondered what would happen if their papers were accidentally lost or destroyed. The Senior midshipmen of the American Navy have lately discovered that in their case it means a second test, and a long delay in the receipt of their commissions. I fire in the quarters of one of the examining officers at Annapolis consumed all the papers before they could be marked. It has, therefore, been decided that a second examination must be held, and as the midshipmen concerned are scattered on warships all over the world, it will be a long time before their fate can be settled.

THE LIFE THAT IS NOT STRENUOUS.

A schoolmaster near Hawick, the Edinburgh "Dispatch mentions, set as an essay subject to a class of his young hopefuls, "What I would like to be," and one pronouncement, delivered in a bold half-text, was as follows :—I would like to be a horse-driver. When you are driving a horse you sit and do nothing. You do that all day and fed the horse at night and your work is done for that day. Then when Saturday comes you get your pay and then you get all Sunday to yourself. No nonsense here about the strenuous life.

THE HOUR OF DEATH.

Recently the "British Medical Journal," in the course of an article dealing with the daily rise and fall in the activity of the vital processes of human beings, referred to some statistics compiled by Dr. H. D. Marsh, of New York. These indicated that the wave of diurnal efficiency, or the range of mental and physical activity, varied absolutely with the habits of the individual as regards work and sleep, and that in the case of individuals conforming to the habits of the majority of inhabitants of civilised communities, the hour of greatest efficiency was likely to be 5 p.m. This conclusion was the outcome of a special investigation conducted by Dr. Marsh, and curiously enough an examination of the records of death in New York City, likewise made by him, showed that during the period under examination 5 p.m. was also the hour at which the majority of 23,439 deaths from disease occurred.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

It is certainly notable that the period of the twenty-four hours at which the average man is most alive should be the same as that at which his death is most likely to occur, and the apparent inconsistency has led to our contemporary turning over its own columns in search of previous observations on the question of what may be called the hour of death. At present the evidence is somewhat conflicting. Thus Finlayson found that of 13,000 deaths recorded in Glasgow in 1865, the greatest number occurred between the hours of 5 and 6 a.m., while Schneider, writing on deaths in Berlin, concluded that the most fatal hour was between 4 a.m. and 7 a.m. The number of deaths upon which he bases his conclusions was 57,000; while Berens, arguing from the limited number of 1,000 deaths in Philadelphia, concluded in favour of the hour between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE QUEEN'S NEW DOG.

Captain Hammer, of the Indian Army, has just arrived in England with a fine specimen of the Chinese Chow dog, which is to be presented to the Queen by Sir Harry Knollys, the King's Equerry. Captain Hammer, who undertook the task of securing this novel addition to the Queen's pets, travelled twelve thousand miles in performing his friendly mission. The new dog will find himself well looked after at the palatial kennels at Sandringham, and he will have the companionship of several other dogs of his own breed. The Queen is passionately fond of dogs, as can be seen from her photographs, for she has probably been posed with one or another of her canine pets more often than in any other way. Her Majesty's love of dogs and horses is inherited from her father, the late King Christian of Denmark, who could mount his horse without assistance when he was well over eighty years old, and used to say that he felt like a boy again directly he was in the saddle. The Queen specialises nowadays in Borzois, but she also has some fine Chows and a number of very valuable Pekinese spaniels. In fact, at one time or another she has made a pet of almost every known variety of dog. Two years ago she secured two first prizes at Craft's Show with her young Borzoi "Sandringham Moscow," which was bred from "Gatchina," a beautiful white animal sent to her from St. Petersburg some years previously by the Empress Dagmar of Russia. The King's Siberian sledge dog "Luska" has taken prizes on every occasion on which he has been shown, and the Queen's Russian Samoyede "Jacko" is the best white Arctic dog which has ever been seen in this country. "Luska" created great interest on his first arrival at Sandringham owing to his refusal to touch meat of any sort. Every sort of tempting dish in the shape of meat, bones, biscuit, and gravy was put before him, but he would have none of it. At last it was discovered that his special fancy in dinners took the shape of fish and rice.

PRINCE EDWARD'S TIP.

Prince Edward of Wales finds life at Osborne College full of the usual joys and trials of the boy at school, for no relaxations of the rules are made in his favour, the other boys treating him just as an ordinary cadet. Not very long ago an elder cadet gave the young Prince a shilling and told him to go to the "tuck shop" for some jam puffs, which cost ninepence. "Keep the change," said the cadet, when Prince Edward brought the cakes, and our future ruler pocketed his tip with an unalloyed joy that was so great that he promptly sat down and wrote to tell his father about it. The "tuck shop" at Osborne is a very palatial establishment, and it is dignified by the title of "canteen." There are four hundred boys at the school, and amongst Prince Eddy's friends are little Prince George of Battenberg, and a son of Admiral Curzon-Howe. The cadet-captain of his dormitory is Rudolf de Lisle, whose mother is a close relative of the Duke of Fife, and a great friend of the Queen. Curiously enough, although Prince Edward passed his entrance examination last year with flying colours, he found himself at the bottom of the list of new boys owing to the alphabetical disadvantage of having a name beginning with "W."

HIS FIRST BLACK EYE.

Soon after his arrival, fourth-term cadet, noticing that he was fresh to the place, went up to him, and spoke to him. "Hullo," he said, "you a first termer?" "Yes," said the new boy. "What's your name?" "Edward," "Edward what? Haven't you got any other name?" "Edward of Wales." The elder boy whistled. "Oh," he said, "you're the chap, are you!" and he walked on. One of the boys referred to Prince Edward, in his hearing, a few months ago, as a "silly fool." The alleged "fool" quickly proved that he was well able to look after himself, and in proving it considerably increased his popularity at Osborne. Prince Edward is very fond of cricket, and those who have seen him play say he has the makings of a good wicket-keeper. A rumour spread over Cowes last June that he was suffering from a black eye, as the result of a blow from a cricket ball. Cowes gladly jumped to the conclusion that Prince Edward had been through his first fight.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

The changes in the Prime Minister's private secretaries serve to remind us of the importance of these functionaries. What secrets they know! How many careers they could destroy if once they began to blab! But they never do—indeed, our Premiers had always been served with remarkable devotion, and that, be it noted, by men who themselves possessed strong individuality. "Dizzy" owed more to "Monty" Corry than to anyone else except perhaps his wife, and he obtained a peerage for his "alter ego," almost the only private secretary to be thus honoured. Then, there are still with us the urbane and genial Sir Algernoon West and the vigorous personality (tempered by music's charms) of Sir Edward Hamilton, both of whom served Mr. Gladstone with the most unselfish zeal, and have both written charming little vignette studies of their chief. Everyone knows of Mr. Balfour's busy and indispensable Sanders, who was deservedly made a Right Honourable when his chief went out of office. Lord Rosebery had the terrible misfortune to lose, when he was Premier, owing to a shooting accident, a most promising secretary, young Lord Drumlanrig

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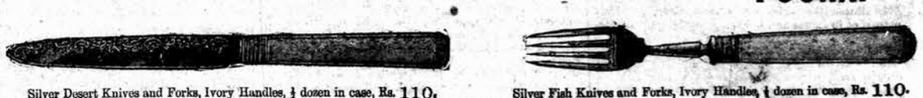

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